

Palestinian Demands Emphasized

Sauvagnargues Sees Hussein On Situation in Middle East

AMMAN, Oct. 22 (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues today said that the Middle East dispute should be solved in stages and that Palestinian demands would have to be considered.

Mr. Sauvagnargues, who had talks with King Hussein today, told representatives of the Palestinian refugees at a youth center here: "It has been France's policy since the day of the late President de Gaulle that Palestinian demands should be taken into consideration."

Mr. Sauvagnargues said that this was also the policy adopted by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who would reaffirm it at a press conference in Paris Thursday.

The Palestine question was one of the subjects which attracted

particular attention from the French President, government and people, he added.

He said that France's attitude to the Middle East crisis was that it should be solved in stages and politically.

Mr. Sauvagnargues, who left here by air for Paris after a 24-hour official visit, was told that the Palestine issue was one of a people who were displaced because of aggression and injustice.

The King and Mr. Sauvagnargues also discussed ways of developing relations between France and Jordan.

His visit was the first by a French foreign minister to Jordan, which has had close links with Britain and the United States.

Mr. Sauvagnargues made a helicopter tour this afternoon of the Jordan Valley, which runs along the cease-fire line between Jordan and Israel.

Mr. Sauvagnargues arrived here last night for a 24-hour stay after visiting Beirut, where he had a meeting with the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat.

In those talks Mr. Sauvagnargues said that the more moderate the Palestinians made their demands at the UN the more France would support them.

Israeli Protest

JERUSALEM, Oct. 22 (AP).—The Israeli government protested in advance against the meeting between Mr. Sauvagnargues and Mr. Arafat.

Mr. Sauvagnargues is due in Jerusalem next week for three days of talks with Israeli leaders. Government officials said his meeting with Mr. Arafat may have an adverse effect on his reception and on moves to improve the strained relations between France and Israel.

Rabin Takes Stand

TEL AVIV, Oct. 22 (UPI).—Meeting his domestic critics head-on, Premier Yitzhak Rabin said yesterday that returning occupied land to Jordan offered Israel its "only hope for peace."

Mr. Rabin, acknowledging the policy rift in his ruling Labor party, said territorial concessions on the West Bank of Jordan were a calculated risk that would be carried out only after the nation ratified them in new general elections.

"I believe that the government's policy in saying that we seek peace with Jordan without saying not one inch is negotiable is the right way," Mr. Rabin told a dinner audience of Jewish fund-raisers from the United States.

"It's the only hope for peace," Mr. Rabin said.

"But at the same time, knowing the deep roots of my people," he said "there would be no territorial concessions without [first] going to the people and asking them by elections before signing such a peace."

Without mentioning them, Mr. Rabin referred to former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and four other Labor party leaders who signed an opposition petition last week that declared their hostility to giving up any part of the West Bank.

It also was agreed today that domestic sugar-production quotas within the EEC should be increased during the next five years. The strategy is to make the EEC an eventual net exporter of sugar, despite the fact that the community is almost certainly committed to importing 14 million tons from developing countries.

Foreign Chiefs Of Arab Nations Meeting in Rabat

RABAT, Oct. 22 (AP).—The foreign ministers of Arab countries met behind the protection of police and troops today to draft an agenda for the Arab summit conference this weekend.

The three-day summit may determine the outcome of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's new Middle East peace efforts.

Police and troops were moved into the Rabat area to guard the foreign ministers and get the capital ready for the summit. Authorities appeared particularly concerned for the safety of Jordanian Premier Zaid Rifaat, who is leading his country's delegation.

More than 100 young Palestinians were rounded up and removed from Rabat until the end of the summit. Officials said the measure was "strictly precautionary."

Jordan's King Hussein has announced that he will participate in the summit. Hussein's quarrel with the Palestine Liberation Organization is one of the main issues facing the summit and foreign ministers' meeting.

Egypt's Premier Mahmoud Rihd, secretary-general of the Arab League, opened today's meeting declaring that the summit "will prepare the next stage of Arab action, continuing the political, military and economic solidarity of the Arab states."

Fanfani Fails To Get Assent Of Socialists

But They Will Review Their Situation Today

ROME, Oct. 22 (UPI).—Premier-designate Amintore Fanfani and Socialist leaders failed tonight to overcome differences over organized labor's role in shaping the policies of a proposed new government.

"There still are many uncertainties," Socialist parliamentary leader Luigi Mariotti said after a two-hour meeting with the premier-designate. He said the Socialist leadership would review the situation and let Mr. Fanfani know tomorrow or Thursday if it is willing to join a coalition government on his terms.

"The most difficult point remains that of relations with labor unions," Socialist party secretary Francesco de Martino told newsmen. He said his party was not trying to make the future government's policy dependent on what organized labor says, but felt agreement must be reached with labor unions on major issues, such as demands for higher cost-of-living allowances for low-income workers.

Mr. Fanfani, leader of the Christian Democrats, said in a letter to prospective coalition partners that he could not agree to let labor dictate government policies.

He said a Socialist threat to quit the coalition if the unions ever disagreed with its policies amounted to giving unions—including the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor—a right of life or death over the government.

Christian Democratic, Social Democratic and Republican leaders who met with Mr. Fanfani later in the day said they agreed with his stand. They indicated they felt chances of agreement with the Socialists were slim.

"Negotiating margins are extremely narrow," Social Democrat Mario Tanassi said.

Defense Minister Giulio Andreotti, a Christian Democrat, said, "One of the problems that clouds the political horizon is the deformity of the [political] majority between regional and local bodies and the parliament."

Social Democratic assertions that the Socialists were too sympathetic to the Communists in local government triggered the fall of Premier Mariano Rumor's coalition Oct. 3. The Communists, Italy's second largest party, have been barred from national government since 1947.

Bhutto Shifts Cabinet, Drops Finance Chief

KARACHI, Pakistan, Oct. 22 (AP).—Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto today announced a new cabinet in which Finance Minister Mubashir Hassan has been dropped.

Eleven ministers and nine ministers of state were sworn in at Sind Governor's House here. Aziz Ahmed was retained as secretary of state for defense and foreign affairs.



COWBOY PRINCE—Britain's Prince Charles, still in Australia after touring the South Pacific, riding the range on a South Queensland outstation near Brisbane.

Russia Awaits Escape of Prisoners, Murders Kissinger Trip Are Ugly Rumors in Moscow

By Barry James

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could not get a new deal through Congress. Whether the Russians are any more ready to deal with the new American President is open to conjecture. There are no hints of Soviet intransigence, but just as American politics played a role in their rejection six months ago, it may again do so.

Even if an agreement in principle were reached here this week, about a year would be needed to convert it into a written pact, just as the first Strategic Arms Limitation Talks agreement took a year to conclude after preliminary agreement. So any new deal would be presented to a U.S. Congress for ratification as new presidential elections approached.

Soviet reading of Mr. Ford's influence in Congress, measured not only by how soon the trade legislation passes but also by how Republicans fare in next month's elections, will have a significant impact on their attitude. Indications now are that they have yet to form a firm conclusion on his muscle or on him as a leader.

"We have all the statistics on how he voted when in Congress," a knowledgeable Soviet source said, "but to us he still seems unformed." He does not seem to have much interest in foreign affairs, even allowing for his need to concentrate now on economic problems at home, the Russian said.

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Rivals in Cyprus Trade Prisoners Despite Shooting

NICOSIA, Oct. 22 (UPI).—Turkish and Greek Cypriots traded more prisoners today despite an exchange of machine-gun and mortar fire last night across the line dividing the two communities in the capital.

UN peacekeeping forces intervened to stop the shooting early today after a Greek Cypriot National Guardsman had been wounded, Greek Cypriot officials said.

Some of the shooting was in the area of the Ledra Palace Hotel where a UN spokesman said another 35 Turkish and 157 Greek Cypriot prisoners captured in the summer war were exchanged today.

With the prisoner exchanges continuing smoothly, some 150 Greek Cypriots staged a silent parade today to draw attention to the dependence of much of Cyprus on the aid of the United Nations. The refugees, whose number International Red Cross officials have estimated at about 200,000.

MOSCOW, Oct. 22 (UPI).—Rumors are swirling around Moscow. One is that scores or even a couple of hundred escaped prisoners are on the loose in the capital; another is that a psychopathic murderer—or more than one—is prowling around Moscow, killing women.

There is no way of telling how much of this is true. The rumors thrive in the absence of hard news or clarification in the official media. Unless used to point up a moral, crime news is virtually ignored in the Soviet press.

But according to Soviet sources, police have visited a number of factories, offices and schools, warning women and children not to go out alone at night.

And an official spokesman said yesterday that police are looking for a blond man aged about 25 who is wanted for questioning in connection with the murder of a woman.

Soviet sources said there seem to be more than usual police activity and document checks in the capital. But a Western traveler said he noticed nothing unusual during a drive to Borodino, west of the city.

Some of the stories going the rounds can best be described by the Russian expression, "Odnobabushka skazala..." (A woman said...)

For example, it is rumored that many prisoners escaped from a train carrying them to Siberia, or that there was a coordinated jail break. Last week the number of supposedly escaped prisoners was about 80. This week it is up to 250.

The number of women said to have been killed is at least seven. A severed head was removed to have appeared in a

Moscow pond. The murders are said to take place in the dark lobbies of apartment buildings or in elevators.

The murderer's center of operations is said to be in the Taganka district. Or is it the Klevy? Nobody seems to know. "My sister's husband told me to be careful," a woman office worker said. "I'm going home early tonight, and taking a taxi."

The last such murder scare was in 1964, when police arrested a man for five apparently purposeless killings in Moscow.

Aide Says Paris Broke Spy Rings Of 2 Big Powers

PARIS, Oct. 22 (AP).—French Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski said today that in the last four months, French counterespionage services had eliminated underground networks of "two big powers which do not share the same opinions."

The minister refused to give details. He made the comment to newsmen at a luncheon after pointing out that the French counterespionage organization had within six months this year destroyed a Turco-Palestinian network, a Japanese network and an anarchist-revolutionary Spanish group called GARI.

He said that these three groups had all committed terrorist acts which injured or killed innocent people.

Mr. Poniatowski then added: "In the last four months, we have eliminated the networks of two great powers which do not share the same opinions."

But he refused to name the countries involved.

Vatican Paper Cleared in Court

ROME, Oct. 22 (UPI).—A court has ruled that the Vatican City newspaper L'Osservatore Romano did not defame an Italian birth control advocate by calling his suggestions "aberrant or degrading."

The court turned down a defamation suit brought by Prof. Adriano Buzzati Traverso against L'Osservatore editorial executives. It ruled that the article amounted to legitimate criticism.

Legal experts said they believed this was the first suit brought against L'Osservatore in an Italian court since Italy recognized the Vatican in 1929 as an independent state.

Symington Praises Russian

U.S. Submits Proposal to U On Halting Spread of A-Atom

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 22 (NYT).—The United States called yesterday for a collective effort by nuclear and non-nuclear powers to curb the spread of atomic weapons and offered a seven-point strategy to meet this goal.

The strategy was put before the General Assembly's Political Committee by Sen. Stuart Symington, who is serving as a delegate at the current session.

The Missouri Democrat, who is also the ranking member of the Senate's Armed Services Committee, prefaced his speech with a warning to committee members that nuclear weapons already are in place in Europe, the Middle East and the Far East. He said that the United States and the Soviet Union were "adding nuclear weapons to their stockpiles each day of the year."

American arms specialists conceded that the strategy offered no startling innovations but defended it as being the most comprehensive framework Washington has offered here as guidelines for future work.

One aim, it was explained, was to direct a signal or appeal for cooperation to countries which have not yet ratified the 1953 treaty against the spread of nuclear weapons and especially to those who happen also to be major exporters of nuclear materials, France is one.

The clear implication is a bid for caution that exported material intended for one purpose—power generation—does not get diverted for use in detonating an explosion. There has been increased concern over such a possibility following India's explosion of a nuclear device in May. This led Canada to cut off its nuclear aid program to India. However, other countries may be ready to continue such aid.

Sen. Symington's speech had two unexpected aspects. The senator departed from his text to bring attention to a report to the Senate that the United States possessed a stockpile of strategic and tactical nuclear weapons equivalent to 613,385 bombs such as the one dropped on Hiroshima.

The senator also lauded the disarmament speech just made by Jacob Malik, the chief Soviet delegate, as a "superb statement," deserving worldwide attention.

Mr. Malik does not customarily receive such plaudits from the U.S. delegation headed by John Scallan and an American spokesman quickly pointed out that any additions to the speech had been "personal comments," that the senator "saw fit to make."

Mr. Malik's speech was largely an elaboration of the recent Soviet proposal for a treaty to prohibit countries from tampering with the climate or environment for military purposes. In it, without mentioning the United States by name, he mentioned rain-seeding operations undertaken in Indochina to flood roads, destroy dikes, bridges and other targets.

Mr. Malik also talked about the

possibilities of melting the ice caps to cause tidal waves triggering earthquakes, drought and other "geophysical warfare." As speakers said they were studying the Soviet draft which will come up at a new disarmament conference.

A delegation official who asked if Sen. Symington's of praise were shared mission, answered: "Are you kidding? You know you cannot control a senator."

200 Officials Face Trial Addis Ababa

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 22 (UPI).—Ethiopia's military announced over the radio that they were moving headquarters from the army Division barracks to the Palace, where a series of trials will start soon.

It is in the palace that supreme five-judge military tribunal—from which there is appeal—will try some 200 officials accused of corruption and misadministration.

The prisoners are to be taken to the huge cellars of the palace and when they have the judges, all of whom have been selected from the Pro Military Government.

No Trial of Emperor: Ex-Emperor Haile Selassie, members of his family are under detention, but so far has been no mention that he will be tried by the court.

The cellars of the palace, which was built by Emperor Menelik II about 1880 as the working office of Haile Selassie, have been made to house the prisoner sanitary arrangements on a latrine provided. There windows.

The palace—an ash building with corrugated roof, stands on a hill overlooking Addis Ababa. It was the scene of a bang some 2,000 guests on the of such court functions as visits or the Emperor's birthday.

The prisoners going to consist of former cabinet members, government officials, civil servants and judges.

It is understood that trials will be held in the throne room of the palace. Haile Selassie's golden throne draped with curtains.

According to reliable sources, the first batch of prisoners to be tried will be the 15th Division barracks transferred to the Civil cellars at about 4 a.m. Under strong military guard was no indication who the ers were.

Cross-Questioning of Dear Begins in the Cover-Up Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

enate National Committee in the Watergate complex.

Mr. Wilson asked Dean, "You were covering up the California burglary?"

"Yes, sir, I was," Dean replied. "And you did this consciously?"

"I did."

"Why?"

"That was the easiest solution for me at the moment," Dean said. "I just put it [the notebook] in a shredder and hoped the problem would go away," Dean said.

Shirleyman was found guilty of conspiring to violate the psychiatrist's civil liberties. Mr. Nixon said in written interrogatories read at the trial in July that he learned of the break-in on March 17, 1973.

Access to Tapes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP).—U.S. District Judge Charles Richey issued an amended order today relaxing slightly the freeze on access to the Nixon presidential papers.

Judge Richey maintained his requirement that the papers and tapes be kept in Washington at least temporarily, but he opened them up to former White House staff members being tried or investigated in the Watergate cases.

The judge also said the papers could be opened to government officials "for the purposes of current government business" with President Ford's consent and notification of Mr. Nixon's lawyers.

The original order, issued yesterday, blocked at least temporarily the arrangement reached by Mr. Nixon and Mr. Ford on disposition of the tapes and documents at the time Mr. Nixon's pardon was negotiated.

Judge Richey ordered yesterday that the papers remain in Wash-

ington rather than be taken to California as the agreement called for at least in major issues of various over the materials are set including who really own denial papers.

Judge Richey said he amended the order on re the complaining parties to "preserve the status quo" materials arrived at prior to today's order. The papers include Mr. Nixon and a co of reporters.

Under yesterday's order Nixon is allowed to look papers, or if health prevents from coming to Washington have copies made and sent.

Judge Richey limited a White House staff member for any purposes relating criminal investigations of

Bombing Hunt In London

LONDON, Oct. 22 (UPI).—Bomb went off tonight in club in central London, three persons, two of the usally, police said.

Conservative party law ward Heath was dining yards away when the exploded through Brooks (St. James's Street).

Mr. Heath had arrived building opposite Brook short notice and he said not believe the attack was ed at him.

The site of the explosion yards from the Army and Club, damaged in a bomb 10 days ago. A second went off that night at London military club. O was injured in those w dents.

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Back to the Beginnings

When President Ford met with President Echeverria in Mexico, they talked about oil. The topic is hard to avoid, anywhere, these days, and the recent discovery of "very substantial" deposits of petroleum in south-eastern Mexico gave special point to the discussion. President Echeverria indicated that the production of these fields would be sold on the world market at world prices—very high prices, but liable to be reduced by an influx of new production.

The results of the conversations do not seem to have been dramatic, as so much of the news about petroleum is these days, but both sides seem pleased with them, and a good atmosphere prevailed. What may be forgotten in assessing the value of this meeting is that the United States has been talking about oil with its southern neighbor for the better part of this century—and much of the discussion was acrimonious. Indeed, the move toward nationalization of oil resources—so much in the headlines today—really began in Mexico more than 50 years ago, and put a grave strain on relations across the Rio Grande.

After the first commercial extraction of crude oil in Mexico in 1901, Mexican petroleum output rose until it was about a quarter of the world's production. The Mexican revolution of 1920 laid great emphasis on national ownership of its subsoil wealth—which had drawn so many predators to the country, beginning with Cortez. After a succession of moves and compromises, accompanied by considerable bitterness between Mexico City and Washington, the foreign oil companies—American, British and Dutch—

were expropriated by President Cardenas in 1938. The United States recognized the principle of nationalization, but arguments over compensation went on until 1942, when a settlement was reached with the American companies.

Since that time, relations between Mexico and the United States have been friendly and cooperative, a mood intensified by Mexico's anti-Hitlerite attitude during World War II. The warmth of President Ford's reception in Nogales and Magdalena was evidence that this mood persists, and is more than mere diplomatic courtesy.

For Mexico and the United States, this is good; for the world at large it demonstrates that associations between producers and consumers with respect to the extractive industries can be made on reasonable terms, with full respect for the national interests involved, even after nationalization. Mexico does not loom as large as it once did in the petroleum market, proportionately, but it is still important, and may well become more so as the new wells come in. It has its own internal problems, economically and politically, but it does not propose to solve them all by spreading oil on the troubled waters. Rather, it has worked toward industrialization and a diversity of national production.

The nation itself, for all its present difficulties, is an example of effort toward adapting a primarily extractive economy toward one that offers more to its people than a lifetime in the mines or at the oil drills. And its relations with its huge neighbor to the north have been worked out, eventually, with dignity and rationality on both sides of the border.

Threat to UNEF?

Renewal of the mandates of the UN buffer forces between Israeli and Arab troops in the Middle East is essential to the shaky armistice there and to the ultimate negotiation of a peace settlement. But concern about UN approval of the required renewal resolution has been aroused by private circulation of a Soviet draft criticizing the peacekeeping forces, their Finnish commander and the alleged insufficiency of their supervision by the Security Council.

The 4,500-man UN Emergency Force separating Israeli and Egyptian troops in the Sinai Peninsula must have its authorization extended by the Security Council not later than Thursday. The mandate for the 1,250-man UN disengagement observer force between Israeli and Syrian troops expires next month.

Admittedly, costs for the two run far above budget, but various formulas for more effective control are currently under exploration. Washington pays about 30 per cent of these costs, far more than Moscow, and the American interest in keeping spending down is at least as great as the Russian.

In asking the Security Council to criticize the secretary-general for extravagance and to review the budget in detail, the Soviet Union's larger objective appears to be to serve an old political goal: to increase the supervisory role of the veto-controlled Security Council at the expense of the Gen-

eral Assembly and the secretary-general. That also seems to be Moscow's chief aim in the half-dozen other political points it raised.

The chairman of the Security Council, Michel Njine of Cameroun, has taken the wise route in suggesting that the mandate be renewed by a simple resolution, leaving other issues to be discussed separately. The detailed budget review in any case is a matter for the General Assembly and its finance committee.

In a pinch, Soviet obstructionism in the Security Council can be bypassed by assembly action as in the past. In the 1960s the UN financial crisis created by Moscow's refusal to pay its share of the bill for Mideast and other peacekeeping operations forced adoption of a voluntary system of contributions for peacekeeping that still holds for Cyprus. Last year, however, there was a breakthrough and Moscow agreed to participate in the financing of the UN Mideast forces through a system of mandatory assessments. The Soviet Union also permitted the administrative and command role of the secretary-general to be enhanced, as well as the financial control of the General Assembly. To renege on these arrangements now would bring into question not only the Soviet attitude toward a Mideast settlement but toward détente as a whole.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

France and the PLO

Western diplomats who might not have known what would be the correct way to approach a man like Yasser Arafat now have been saved from frustration. France, which since the golden days of Versailles has set behavior patterns, did it again with the help of its Foreign Minister Sauvagnargues who approached the head of the root organizations of the Palestinian murder group with "Mr. President." . . . We presume that this precedent in protocol that was created by Sauvagnargues will be adopted from now on by all the official representatives of France in its framework of connections with Arafat and his representatives.

—From *Maoist* (Tel Aviv).

Cyprus Peace Brokers

Sooner or later the Cyprus peace brokers will have to meet again. Not too soon, Greece has its elections and Turkey a governmental hiatus reaching Italian proportions. But not too late either. Congress has given President Ford a couple of months to get things moving—or else: and the White House will not relish humiliation and inevitable defeat on the bill in December. So the middle of November looks prime time for high-level diplomatic bargaining, the logical weeks for an "interim final settlement." Until then we shall have to saunter on with

Mr. Clerides, Mr. Denktash, minor chats, and thousands of refugees stuck in sordid camps as the rains arrive.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

Lift for U.S.-Soviet Ties

The first breakthrough in Soviet-American relations for more than a year, and the first for President Ford, has been signaled by Sen. Jackson's agreeing to modify his controversial amendment to the Trade Reform Act. If all goes well the Soviet Union will now get the most-favored-nation treatment which has been blocked by Congress for two years. It will also get easier credits and credit guarantees which should do a lot for long-term contracts with American firms.

Trade between the two countries should therefore increase even faster than it is already doing and political relations should improve, but the immediate significance of the announcement is that the Soviet Union appears to have bargained an internal political concession for better trading conditions. For the reason why Sen. Jackson agreed to let the bill go through is that he has received assurances from Mr. Kissinger that the Soviet Union will allow emigration to increase and will stop harassing Soviet citizens who apply.

—From the *Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 23, 1899

LADYSMITH, South Africa—A bugler boy of the 5th Lancers, who is only 14 years of age, shot three Boers with his revolver. On returning after the fight he was carried round the camp. One of the captured Boers said that had he known the English soldiers could shoot as they did yesterday, he would never have come. Another Boer said he knew he was backing a lost cause. British losses were reported to be comparatively light, despite the desperate nature of the fight.

Fifty Years Ago

October 23, 1924

LONDON—Europe will see its first professional baseball in 11 years when the New York Giants and the Chicago White Sox play the opening game of the European tour at Liverpool tomorrow. The baseball party, which included John McGraw, manager and part owner of the Giants, and Charles Comiskey, owner of the White Sox, and 81 others landed at Liverpool this morning. When they played at Stamford Bridge, London, in 1913 they had a gate of \$37,000.



'I Get Economic Reports Regularly in My Grocery Bags.'

Israel: Trends in Intelligence

By C.L. Sulzberger

JERUSALEM—To any state intelligence with a capital I is important, in both the diplomatic and military fields, but for two reasons this is especially true in Israel. First of all, because of its habit of graduating generals to high political positions (for example the present premier and foreign minister), this brings to civilian power men accustomed to basing their decisions on technically acquired information.

Secondly, because this is a small country surrounded by enemies and dependent upon swiftly mobilized military reserves rather than professional forces, it has to rely more than most lands on accurate intelligence and its appreciation. The costly process of calling up troops disrupts normal economic life and is avoided unless there is grave danger.

When intelligence goes haywire, as was the case a year ago when the ruling establishment misread the signals, Israel risks destruction. Because of that 1973 error, the system is now under revision.

One modification being studied is the introduction of officers assigned to a permanent doubling role of devil's advocates in order to challenge wrong assumptions. Another is computerizing all data that might program forthcoming trouble so as to demand automatically prompt action.

The Gap

The gap between information on a hostile country's known capabilities and conclusions regarding its probable intentions is relatively even larger when applied to foreign than military policy. Yet here, too, Israel is forced to approach problems of war and peace by intelligence analysis. For example, what are Soviet plans in the Mediterranean area and its intentions for the Arabs?

The Israelis feel that Soviet intentions remain unchanged. Yet its capabilities have increased because opposition to Communism has declined in Turkey, Greece, Italy and Portugal; but Moscow's methods remain in doubt. Yet it undoubtedly exerts pressure through the Middle East on the United States and Europe, seeking to recoup lost footholds and to retain maximum influence, thus always keeping an option of either war or peace.

Israel believes Russia will not prevent another round of Middle East war or abstain from trying to manage its course through arms deliveries, as it did last year. But there is no sign that it is trying to start such a war although it is building up Syrian arms and will resume more limited supplies to Egypt, still skeptically regarded as a friend of Washington.

And because Kissinger's diplomacy showed Russia out of the current Middle East negotiating picture, Moscow wants to upset his spectacular by reconvening the Geneva Arab-Israeli talks (where Moscow plays a role) and by backing Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization. This could provide a pro-Soviet foothold in the Palestinian section of Jordan's population—against both King Hussein and Uncle Sam.

Political Push

Nevertheless, Israel concludes current Soviet leadership belongs to the patient old guard that eschews adventure and feels inflation and faltering economies are sufficiently hastening a de-

cline of the West. So this makes the risk of war needless; only a political push here and there is required—as in Jordan, Italy or Portugal.

Against this dismal picture the Israelis set two slightly favorable conjectures. The first is the belief that the United States now recognizes it had let its conventional weapons stockpile diminish excessively and is righting the balance. The second is a hope that a somewhat less unfavorable attitude to Israel is developing in Western Europe.

The latter started in France which has ended its arms embargo on both Israel and its neighbors. This, it is observed here, didn't result from a French initiative but from the fact that President Sadat revealed that Mirage jets, sold to Libya, by the French on a guarantee they wouldn't leave that country, had been flown to Egypt and used in last year's war. This made a mockery of Paris denials and forced policy to change.

French Arms

The potential effect of French arms isn't considered significant for either Israel or the Arabs; only an additive to massive Russian and American supplies. But as a result of changes in political leadership—Giscard d'Estaing for Pompidou, Wilson for Heath, Schmidt for Brandt—it is believed

a new West European policy is developing and that somehow the political push here will favor Israel—despite French contacts with Arafat.

It is hard to reckon why the computer should come up with this conclusion or, indeed, how important to Israel such a trend might ultimately prove. Yet that is the way intelligent intelligence here is now assessed.

Constitution and Campaign Trail

By Edward M. Kennedy

WASHINGTON—For the first time in our history, if Nelson A. Rockefeller is confirmed, the country will have both a president and vice-president who have not been chosen by the people at the polls. The obvious question is whether two more years like this, under appointed and not elected leaders, is consistent with our democracy and the principle of government by the people.

A related question, in light of recent experience, is whether the nation needs a more effective method than impeachment or the 25th Amendment to prevent a long period of crippled national leadership and avoid a repetition of the price that the United

States and other nations paid for our preoccupation with Watergate.

I believe the campaign trail is the surest road to choose a president who will be an effective national leader in foreign and domestic policy. When I decided not to seek the Democratic nomination for the presidency in 1976, I also decided to announce my decision immediately so that other Democratic party candidates would have a clear chance for some campaign testing and exposure now, in advance of 1976.

Different Route

But President Ford has come to office by a different route, the nonvictorious, appointive method of the 25th Amendment, which allows a future president to join the chain of succession at the top, without meeting the traditional American test of emerging as the victor in a national campaign.

So far, the verdict is not in. With two years to go until the 1976 election, Democrats and Republicans alike pray that the new president will master the job and guide the country effectively out of the current economic maze and all the other difficulties we're in.

But early developments give cause for doubt: the pardon of Richard M. Nixon, the embrace of Nixon's policies, the subordination of the price of foreign oil, the labor pains of economic summitry that gave birth to a 5 per cent surcharge on corporate and individual incomes and other intransigent elements of the anti-inflation package, and then the disarming comment on the Boston school situation, critical of court-ordered desegregation—not just a needless exacerbation of a local crisis, but also a serious fall from grace for a president who must represent 25 million black Americans over the next two years.

I would feel more confident about the future if the president had earned his way to the Oval

Office along the campaign trail. But candidates have a falling by the wayside suffer events like this that trail.

With luck and little I survived the last two years on an economic or catastrophe serious challenge our way of life in the future.

No other democracy would have done much so long. Other nations do it differently. Britain's for a way out of her economic crisis, has just in its second national election eight-month period.

Barbara W. Tuchman asked it is time for constant change, time for America some parliamentary-style. Arthur M. Schlesinger suggested that we adopt vice-presidency altogether. Those ideas are worth considering. For now, I've enough already to feel appointment clause of Amendment does not very well.

For America, a special election in critical per Watergate is an obvious attractive alternative to a year straightjacket and no leadership our laws impose. We already use the election route to fill vacancies in the Senate House of Representatives difficult-to-see why I should be treated any different. After all, for nearly a hundred years of our history a special election and a special election—dual—successor states ways, the Founding Fathers what they were doing.

Edward M. Kennedy Democratic Senator from Massachusetts. He wrote this for The New York Times.

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h, in Peking to Take Post, Seek New Progress on Ties

By John Burns

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (UPI)—George Bush, newly appointed as chief of the U.S. Office, said today that his goal was to seek ways of furthering relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China. But he said he was not sure whether he would be able to do so during his tenure.

Bush, 50, was the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations when he was named to the post. He was also a member of the U.S. House of Representatives and served as a member of the U.S. Senate.

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Ends 1,300 Vietnam Jobs, Mostly of Plane Technicians

By George McArthur

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (UPI)—The U.S. has announced today that it will end the job of about 1,300 civilians employed by the U.S. Air Force in South Vietnam.

The U.S. Air Force officials say the cuts will be made by the end of the fiscal year. The cuts will affect about 1,300 civilians employed by the U.S. Air Force in South Vietnam.

Lescot, 91, President of U.S. Air Force, Is Dead

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (UPI)—Lt. Gen. Lescot, 91, died today. He was president of the U.S. Air Force from 1961 to 1964.

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vit Warns Arms Cutoff

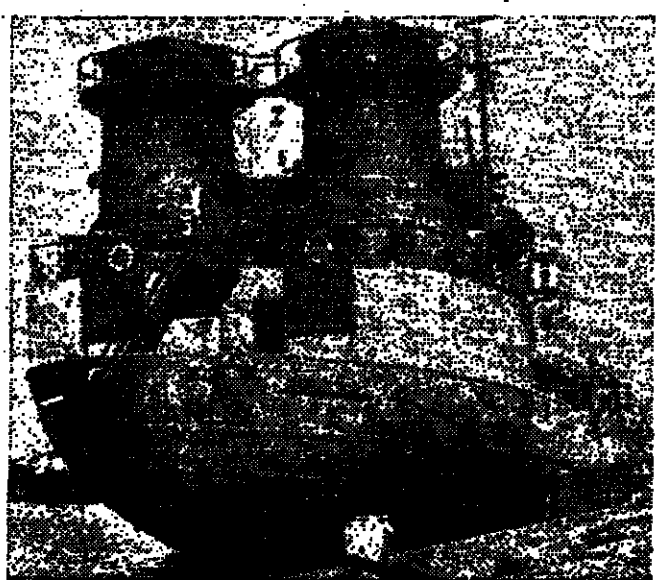
WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (UPI)—The U.S. State Department today warned that it would cut off U.S. aid to Turkey if it did not stop its arms sales to the Soviet Union.

The U.S. State Department today warned that it would cut off U.S. aid to Turkey if it did not stop its arms sales to the Soviet Union.

way's Shopkeepers Shut in Protest

OSLO, Oct. 22 (UPI)—Most of the shopkeepers kept their doors closed today to protest government controls over profit margins imposed in an attempt to curb inflation.

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INCINERATOR SHIP—The ship Vulcanus, which is now burning 4,000 tons of poisonous chemical wastes in the Gulf of Mexico about 130 miles south of Cameron, La., shown while loading its cargo at Houston.

Belfast Man Killed by Bomb

BELFAST, Oct. 22 (UPI)—A bomb exploded in a shop today, killing a man and injuring several others.

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The bomb exploded in a shop today, killing a man and injuring several others.

after trying unsuccessfully to establish ownership, gave it to Dominic Donnelly, a Catholic in his middle 40s, known as an alcoholic vagrant who hung about for handouts.

When Mr. Donnelly emerged from the shop into the street, the bomb exploded, killing him.

The radio-bomb was left on the counter of Eastwood's betting shop in the Catholic Falls Road area by an unidentified person, police said.

Castro Says Cuba May Hold 1st Nationwide Elections in '76

By Terri Shaw

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (UPI)—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro said today that it is "very possible" that local elections will be held throughout Cuba in 1976.

Castro also said he believed that the first nationwide vote since he came to power in 1959.

In a rare interview for an American television network, Mr. Castro said he believed that the first nationwide vote since he came to power in 1959.

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congress and nationwide elections would be held soon—for the first time in 15 years—indicated that his "revolution is very much consolidated . . . much more secure."

"For many years the revolution had to fight for survival," he said. Now, "the revolution has succeeded in surviving," he said.

Mr. Castro's interview, filmed Oct. 2, was run with film and parts of an interview prepared earlier in the year by Frank Mankiewicz, Kirby Jones and Saul Landau.

Mr. Castro indicated, as he has to other recent visitors, that Cuba is willing to improve relations with the United States. Diplomatic relations with Havana were severed in 1961.

Mr. Castro said he considered Secretary of State Henry Kissinger a realistic politician who undoubtedly has fought for international détente.

Mr. Castro criticized Mr. Ford for defending the CIA's efforts to undermine Chilean President Salvador Allende, but said Cuba views Mr. Ford "with a certain hope in the sense that he may hope to adopt a different policy toward Cuba."

As he has in the past, Mr. Castro emphasized that the only condition for entering into negotiations with the United States was the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Cuba.

Mr. Castro said the first congress of the Communist party to be held next year would decide whether to extend the Matanzas election procedures to the whole country.

He said the fact that a party congress and nationwide elections would be held soon—for the first time in 15 years—indicated that his "revolution is very much consolidated . . . much more secure."

an end to the trade restrictions imposed by Washington in 1960 and 1961.

"In order to start discussing all the differences and all the problems as one would like, it is necessary to meet one condition: That the economic blockade is stopped," Mr. Castro said.

Once that is done, he said, other issues could be discussed. He mentioned specifically the status of the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo, which Mr. Castro said "is a piece of the national territory of Cuba."

Independent TV Problem NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (UPI)—After a single frustrating experience with the television network news divisions, Frank Mankiewicz and Kirby Jones have said they plan to dissolve their independent company, NBC Productions, which had been formed to film exclusive television interviews with world figures who do not normally make themselves available to journalists.

Having obtained such an interview last July with Mr. Castro—the Cuban Premier's first interview in 15 years for U.S. television—Mr. Mankiewicz and Mr. Jones were stunned to discover that two networks had no interest in seeing the footage and that only CBS would give it tentative consideration.

What they had not known when they formed their company was that the networks will not, as a matter of policy, accept news programming from outside sources, except in rare instances. Because the networks are held responsible for all that they broadcast by

government agencies, their affiliated stations and the public, CBS, ABC and NBC all require that news material be developed and produced within the organization. The policy sometimes extends to general nonfiction.

The interview with Mr. Castro, or part of it, was finally sold to CBS and was televised as part of the Dan Rather report. But it would not have been aired at all, Mr. Mankiewicz said, if he had not been able to arrange a second interview with Mr. Castro Oct. 2 that permitted the participation of Mr. Rather.

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Mercedes-Benz Dual Safety Qualities - In Product And Industrial Concept.

Daimler-Benz Reports on Business Developments

In a year of profound changes in economic conditions for the world-wide motor industry, Daimler-Benz AG was able to overcome the difficult phase at the turn of the year without serious setback. How was this achieved?

Through production capacity geared to long term needs rather than short term peak demand, flexibility in production and marketing, and by developing a broad and competitive programme of cars and commercial vehicles.

Safely through difficult times

While total passenger car production in West Germany dropped by a fifth in the first half of 1974, Daimler-Benz with 171,675 enjoyed a 1.1% increase. While sales on the overall market declined by approximately 25% between January and June 1974, new Mercedes-Benz registrations at home increased by 0.9%. Our passenger car exports increased by 7.5%.

With DM 8,200 million, group sales were 3.9% higher in the first six months of 1974 than the comparable figure of the previous year. Sales of DM 7,000 million (+5.1%) of the home group are included in this figure.

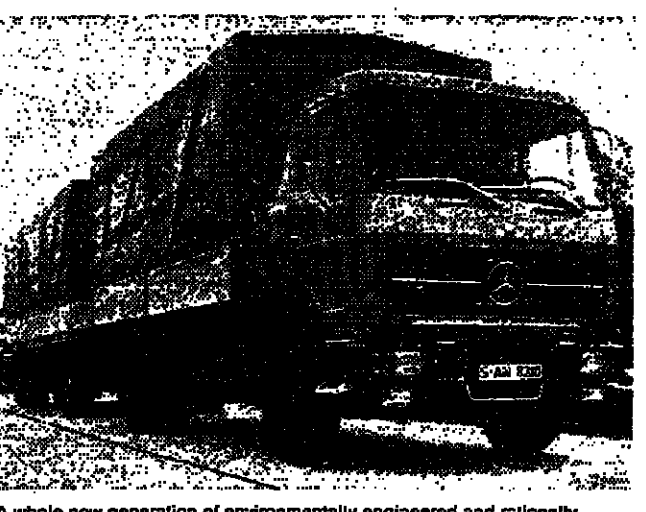
Successful "S Class"

The 1973 business year was altogether satisfactory for Daimler-Benz in spite of exceptionally unsteady trends in general economic developments. At home and abroad 547,617 passenger cars and commercial vehicles were produced. Sales of the Group increased by 10.7% to DM 15,500 million.

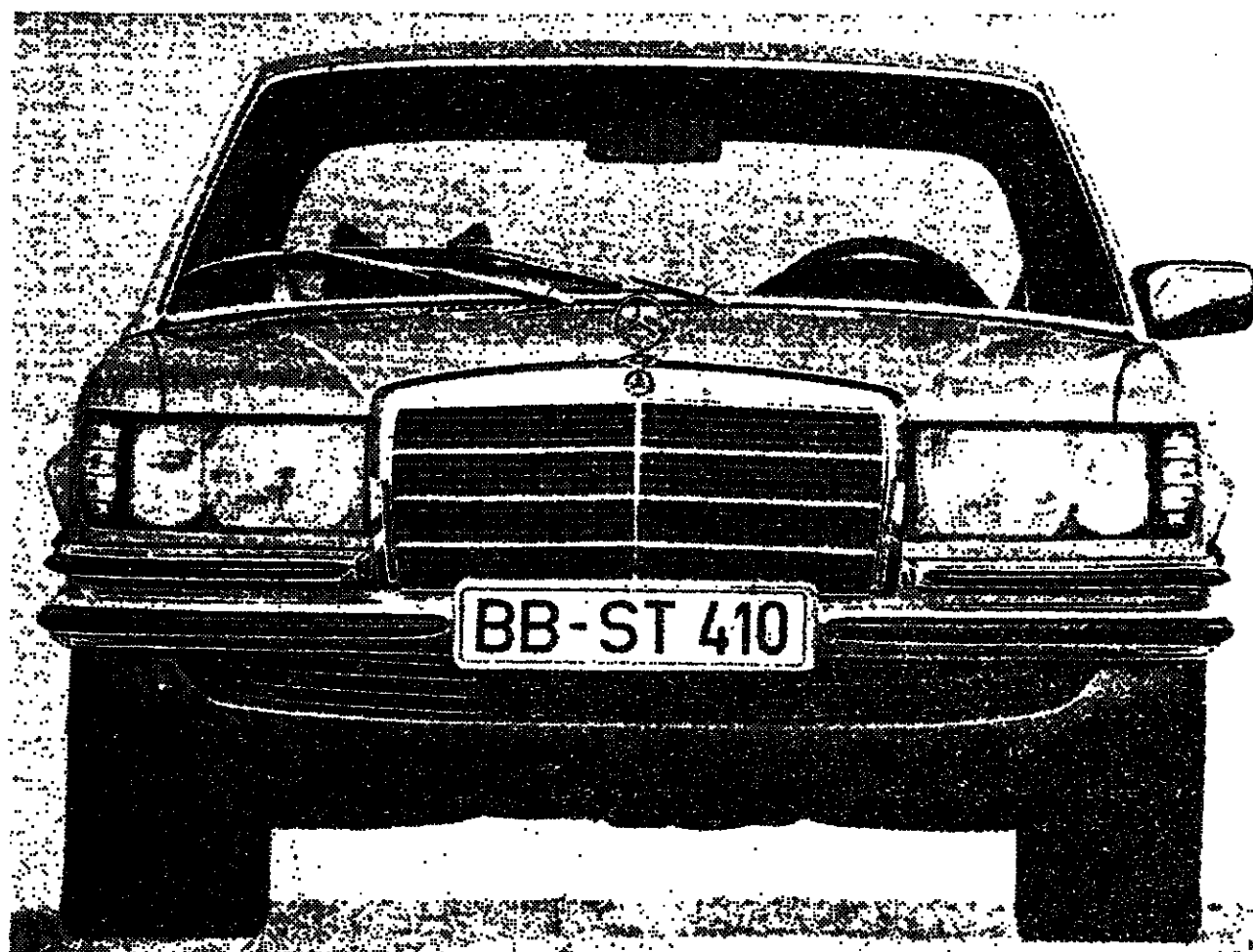
The success of the S class series made an important contribution to this increase in sales. 88,000 passenger cars of this class were produced, an increase of 35% above the preceding year's figure. The 230.4 and 240 diesel models were successfully introduced. The new 5 cylinder diesel 240 D 3.0, a remarkable breakthrough in technical design, followed in 1974; this car made our diesel range more attractive than ever.

Daimler-Benz in figures		
	1973	1972
Number of employees	155,973	148,798
Production:		
Passenger cars	331,662	323,878
Commercial vehicles	215,535	201,937
Sales	DM 15,450 million	DM 13,950 million
Net income	DM 277 million	DM 275 million
Dividend	DM 171 million	DM 171 million

At the Annual General Meeting on 17th July 1974 the share capital was increased from DM 991.3 million to DM 1,189.1 million.



A whole new generation of environmentally engineered and rationally produced commercial vehicles made its debut during the year.



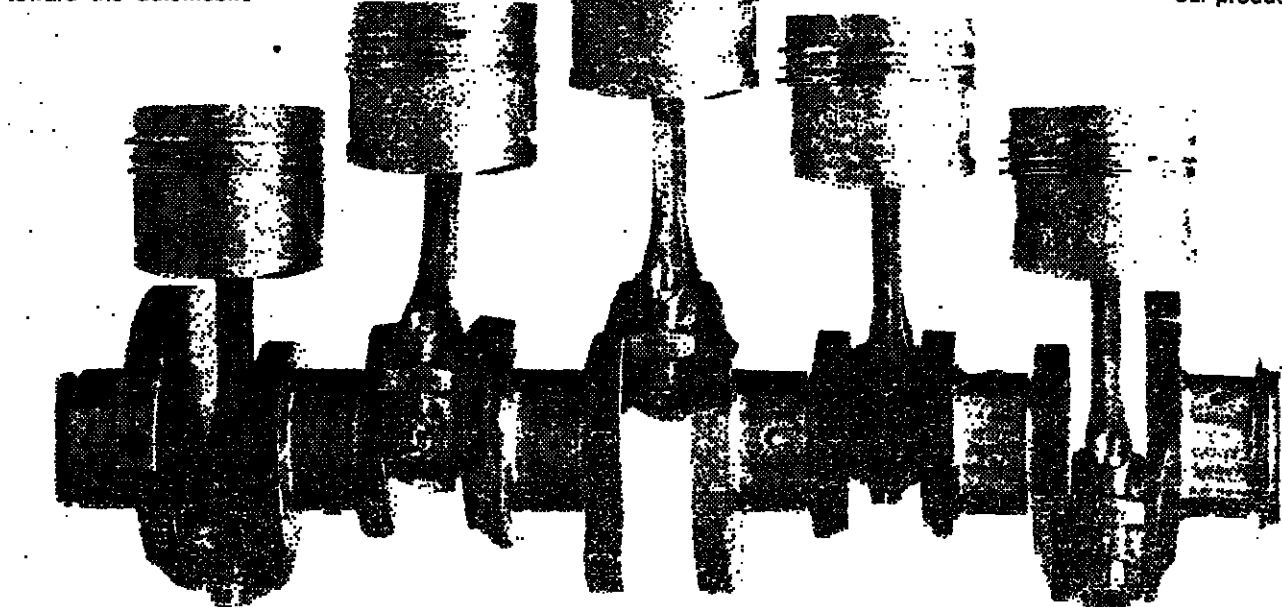
Continued widespread acceptance of the S Class models world wide enabled this series to contribute a 35% increase in production.

In the field of commercial vehicles, the new class of tipper for building sites was well received. Together with the road-going vehicles for local and long distance transport, which were introduced this year, they make up the "New Generation" of Mercedes heavy trucks.

Recent developments have made it quite clear that there are limits to further growth in the motor industry as a whole. However, they also demonstrate that some firms still have healthy growth potential: Attitudes toward the automobile

are evolving steadily. Safety, quality, longer lasting value and comfort are considered more and more important. This can only work to the positive advantage of Mercedes models, which have been expertly designed with functional needs in mind. We are confident that we shall also more than hold our own in the market in the future.

Therefore, we look ahead with realism, placing our confidence in the well-planned safety reserves in our company and in our products.



This "Pyramid of Pistons" is unusual in that it is an odd number. The newly-developed 5-cylinder passenger car diesel engine is smoother than a four and cheaper than a 6-cylinder engine.

For further information about Daimler-Benz AG, please write to: Daimler-Benz Aktiengesellschaft, Presseabteilung D 7000 Stuttgart 60, Mercedesstrasse West Germany

Daimler-Benz AG
Stuttgart

On Trial for Libeling Author

French Priest Insists Jews Killed Christ

From Wire Dispatches
TROYES, France, Oct. 22.—The Rev. Georges de Nantes, on trial here, denied yesterday that he had libeled a Paris lawyer during a dispute over responsibility—Jewish or Roman—for the death of Jesus Christ.

The lawyer, Jacques Isorni, accused the outspoken priest of defaming him after Mr. Isorni in 1967 published "The True Trial of Jesus," a book fixing the blame for the Crucifixion on the Romans and exculpating the Jews of a charge they have borne for 20 centuries.

"Mr. Isorni has presented him-

self as being a Christian," Father de Nantes told a packed courtroom yesterday, two weeks after the case's first hearing.

"He unceasingly disputes the New Testament to prop up his thesis. The New Testament being the only basis permitting an analysis of the trial of Jesus, Mr. Isorni has behaved as a renegade and denied all the teachings and foundations of the Roman Catholic Church."

"Dishonest" Book

Denouncing the libel charges, Father de Nantes declared, "I did not express a single hostile sentiment toward Isorni. I only criticized a work of which he was the author and which I found invalid and dishonest."

Father de Nantes told the judge that to find him guilty would mislead public opinion.

"In a trial which is basically a trial of ideas on a problem of religious dogma, public opinion could believe that, beyond a conviction of libel, what is being condemned is a thesis on the responsibility for the death of Christ," he declared.

"To do so would be to put into question the fundamental beliefs of Catholicism."

In 1973 Father de Nantes, writing in a Catholic magazine, called Judaism "a false religion which, for being anti-Christ, is necessarily satanic." He wrote of the lawyer, "Isorni acts as a forger in falsifying the New Testament."

Mr. Isorni then brought suit for 10,000 francs (\$2,100).

Priest Defends Views

The 50-year-old priest, who once publicly accused Pope Paul VI of heresy and scandal, today defended his views on Jewish responsibility for Christ's death. He said Jesus's Jewish judges knew he was the "Son of God" when they sentenced him to death and thus were guilty of deicide, or killing a god.

Mr. Isorni told the court at a first hearing Oct. 7, "If you don't condemn Father de Nantes, you will justify a fanatic's appeals to hate and, most important, you will justify the massacres of the Jews."

Father de Nantes denied yesterday that he was anti-Semitic. But he declared:

"To absolve the Jews of their crime—even in the cause of better communal understanding—is to contradict all that constitutes Catholic dogma. I have only defended my faith and my church."

"I say, however, that I am against all biological or religious racism, and I feel only horror for the crimes of the Nazis and the Communists against the Jews."



NEW LABORITE—Mrs. Helen Hayman, 25, the youngest member of the British Parliament, arriving at Westminster yesterday to be sworn in. Selwyn Lloyd was re-elected speaker. Parliament will be officially opened by Queen Elizabeth on Oct. 29.

Restriction Placed On Mail in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 22 (AP)—A strike by workers in postal sorting centers today forced the government to limit mail to and from the Paris area to ordinary letters and urgent shipments of medicines. Only a trickle of letters was getting through.

The Paris strike also was spreading to some provincial sorting centers and night mail flights affecting 170 tons of mail a day have been halted.

New U.S. Forest Policy Lets Fires Burn to Aid Nature

By James P. Sterba

JACKSON, Wyo., Oct. 22 (UPI)—The fire danced across a bed of pine needles and surrounded the base of a distinguished old spruce. Within minutes the tree was a crackling torch of flames and smoke. The fire slithered on.

It is a strange feeling to stand in the midst of a slow-burning forest fire and do nothing but watch it. Five men, two of them Grand Teton National Park rangers, watched as the fire slowly crested a meadow and began expanding near a beautiful old stand of spruce.

The fire could have been stopped quickly, but was not. It is a new park policy here and for federal forests in general: fires that start naturally in some areas will be allowed to burn out naturally.

The policy, adopted here last summer, came after years of study by federal foresters and private naturalists who concluded that fires were beneficial and natural, preserving areas in their natural state meant allowing fires.

Step Further

In fact, the policy goes a controversial step further: in some places, rangers should start forest fires to help the forest evolve back toward its natural state.

On July 8, park officials invited the 4,500 residents of this park-side tourist town to hear an explanation of the new policy. Only a few dozen showed up, and only one person protested. He objected not to naturally caused fires but only to rangers lighting their own. A natural ecological system should be natural, fires and all, the residents seemed to agree.

Nine days later, on July 17, lightning struck a tree, starting a fire. Now, nearly three months later, several hundred townfolk are furious because the fire has been burning in one of the most beautiful mountain settings in North America. It has swept over more than 3,500 acres so far between Jackson Lake and the Teton Mountain range, turning green landscapes black.

"We've had nearly 200 years in this country of saying fire is bad," Tony Berwick, park information officer, told visitors. "Well, it's neither bad nor good—it's natural." By suppressing fires over the last several decades, he says, man has altered the natural ecosystem, changing vegetation patterns. The emphasis now is on getting back to the natural system.

"From the management standpoint, it is something of an ex-

periment since we are doing something unusual in not jumping in and controlling it," said Robert Wood, a park resources management specialist, as he surveyed the fire by boat on Jackson Lake with visitors. "But biologically, it is certainly not an experiment because we know what's going to happen."

Smoky Syndrome

"Most people are victims of the Smoky Bear syndrome," Mr. Wood said. "They have been indoctrinated about how forest fires are totally destructive to both plants and wildlife. Such fires are rare, Mr. Wood said.

"Usually, wildlife losses are greatly exaggerated," he said. "The burning here in this fire is very spotty, with many areas in and around the fire not touched."

Black bears, coyotes, small ground animals, birds, moose and nearly 100 elk have been seen in and around the burning zone, which is now about one mile wide and about six miles long, Mr. Wood said. The elk seem to be attracted toward the burned areas. Insects are attracted by the heat to lay eggs. They, in turn, attract birds and bears.

Gala in Paris To Raise Funds For Research

PARIS, Oct. 22 (UPI)—Joe Turner, Nancy Holloway and Memphis Slim are among the many artists who will appear at a gala Saturday night in Paris to raise money for research on sickle cell anemia.

The event, at 8:45 p.m. at the Paris Post of the American Legion, will include a show and refreshments. Among others taking part: Gordon Heath and Lee Payant, Willie Mahon, the Company Upshaw with Victor Upshaw, Carmen Maria and Paul Almée, the Noah Howard Quartet, the Image Makers, the African Dance Group, Jean-Jacques Boffeau, Anita Tucker, Al Jones, George Riri and Austin Green.

The entire ticket price (100 francs) will go to the Howard University Sickle Cell Anemia Center in Washington, D.C.

Sickle cell anemia is an inherited disease affecting mainly blacks. Approximately 50,000 Americans have the disease. Variant forms have also been reported in Greece, Italy, Syria, India, the Caribbean Islands and Central and South America.



Jack Nicholson, Faye Dunaway in "Chinatown."

'Chinatown' Restores Faith In Director Roman Polanski

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, Oct. 22 (UPI)—"It is a traditional detective story with a new, modern shape." That is Roman Polanski's definition of his latest film, "Chinatown."

He decided his replacing "The Great Gatsby" (which has moved next door to the smaller Ritz cinema) at the Empire on Leicester Square. It restores faith in the talented director, following his blunder, "What?"

The script, by Robert Towne, is traditional in that it recalls the detective novels of Raymond Chandler and, like most of them, it takes place in the Los Angeles of the 1940s. Its protagonist, too, bears Chandler-Hammett touches. He is a tough, cynical matrimonial investigator, renowned for his cunning in unearthing evidence for sensational divorce cases. Intrigued by a voluptuous widow, he sets out to solve a murder, risking his life and getting his nose all in the process. Jack Nicholson—for whom the role was tailored—plays this brash, fearless sleuth with swagger.

The "new, modern shape" that Polanski boasts of has conferred upon the often familiar materials is less discernible. In shape the film, running for more than two hours, tends to sag a bit. It is other qualities that distinguish "Chinatown": its high style and the brilliant handling of certain of its scenes. Take, for example, the sequence in the old-folks home with the senile inmates gathered in the main hall as an old crone renders "Some Day" on the piano or the exciting finale in which we at last reach the Chinese quarter.

There are times when Polanski appears to be lampooning the conventions of the old movie thriller. The introduction of Faye Dunaway as the hapless heiress is so extravagant that one is reminded of the grande dame in a musical comedy who presses another actor into humiliated silence by proclaiming that he is "beneath con-

tempt." John Huston's characterization of the wicked tycoon also has mischievous satiric edge.

Polanski has taken the ingredients of the "classic" detective story for an invigorating. There are some jolting bits such as the isolated love scene but that matters little. At point, his hero repeats a tale he has heard in a bar shop. A man is told Orientals make love with frequent interruptions, sometimes to time out for philosophical meditation. When he tries this with his wife, she laughs. "What's wrong with you? Make love like an Oriem. There were some misgivings the joke might not be approved when the film goes East. elimination of it was recommended. We'll change it to Ekin Polanski said.

"That's Entertainment" (at Dominion) is an anthology of stars and spectacular music from the MGM musicals, the time the talkies arrived in the early 1930s. Frank Sinatra, James Stewart, Mickey Rourke, Lizzy Minnelli, Bing Crosby, Kelly and Fred Astaire serve commentators, reminiscing the glorious past. Jack Hale has performed an admirable in the selection and editing.

The film is aptly named. It is not a dull moment in entrancing backward glances extracts from "An American Paris," "Gigi," "The Wizard of Oz," "Singin' in the Rain," "Seven Brides for Seven Brothers" are still dazzling. There is cutting up of the famous Jimmy Durante, Donald O'Connor, the dancing of Astaire singing of Judy Garland and tableaux staged by Busby B. and those from the E. Williams swimming-pool. In all, a grand show.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The world premiere of the Concerto for Flute by the Italian composer Virgilio Mortari will be given Oct. 25 by Aurèle Nicolet at sold with the Monte Carlo National Orchestra. Also on the program for the concert at the Salle Garnier in Monte Carlo are Sidney and Jeanne Weiss, violin-piano duo (he is concertmaster of the orchestra and former concertmaster of the Chicago Symphony), in the Brahms Sonata in D minor (Opus 108), and Yuri Boukoff as soloist in Ravel's Piano Concerto for the Left Hand. Works by Franz Liszt and Beethoven complete the program, conducted by Philippe Bender, which is scheduled to be rebroadcast Nov. 1 at 8:30 p.m. by the France-Musique network of the French radio.

Offenbach's "The Tales of Hoffmann" will make its first appearance at the Paris Opéra Oct. 28.

In a new version by Frs Regnault and Patrice Che staged by Chereau, with as Richard Fontana and costume designer Jacques Schmidt, Georges L. will conduct a cast that includes Eliane Manchec as Olympia, gine Crespin as Giulietta, C. tiane Eda-Pierre as Ant Nicolai Gedda in the title and Tom Krause in the roles of Coppélius, Dapertout Miracle. Subsequent performances are scheduled for Oct. 31, Nov. 7, 12 and 15.

The bass Boris Christoff mark the 25th anniversary of debut at London's Covent Garden on Nov. 30, singing the title in a revival of Mussorgsky's "Godunov." It will be the of seven performances seen from Oct. 30 through Nov under the Russian conductor Abramovich.

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A Lesson From Saint Laurent

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 22 (UPI).—Yves Saint Laurent has just about saved the day for Paris fashions. There is a designer with no problems. All he has to do is coast.

In a collection that was a lesson, both in fashion and in editing, Saint Laurent today kept telling the same old story. But he did it so well that women are bound to ask for more. He can bank on that. For there is now a Saint Laurent type, just as there was a Chanel type. One must not forget, by the way, that Chanel was Saint Laurent's idol. You keep seeing little Saint Laurents all over the world and one can safely say that his signature is the strongest around.

Other than his chemise, which he introduced with great success at his last couture collection (Saks dubbed it "the naive chemise," priced it at \$50 and made a killing with it), Saint Laurent keeps working on his favorite themes: all of them classics by now: the shirt, the peasant smock, the bush jacket, the cardigan, the suit, the gypsy dress and pants tojourns.

Slim Look

The story here lies not so much in what he will do but in what he will not do. Whereas almost everybody else has gone overboard with tent dresses, the big droop and hemlines down to God knows where, Saint Laurent puts forward a slim, belted and pulled-together look. It is both refreshing and reassuring to see a designer of such renown stick to his guns.

He tied his collection together by using the same fabric: cotton poplin. But he made a slight change in color, adding to his bone and khaki a soft olive green, a dark raspberry red, a subtle grayish blue. And he did a stunning job with black and white.

His opening was stunning: full-skirted, peasant blouses with square necklines worn with fresh, gathered skirts, their hemlines firmly at that famous Chanel length. There again, Saint Laurent did not get carried away and put an end to much of the confusion by showing the shortest, slimmest skirts in Paris. His famous safari jacket, which he used to make out of poplin, now comes in a slightly more mannish look. But he went back to poplin for shirt dresses, updated by big, loose, turned-up sleeves and deep pockets, middy shirts over flared skirts and poplin suits worn with strapless, striped jersey tops.

You can tell that Saint Laurent, who was born by the sea, loves the harbor atmosphere from the amount of nautical outfits: navy blazers over white canvas pants, sailors' sweaters and even white sailor caps.

The evening look was an encore of his tired, flared chemises but to keep the price tag down, he used soft liberty cottons instead of silk. To spice things up, he added a few folkies such as a snaky black thing that stopped under the hips to give way to a long black fringe.

With both male and female models, Saint Laurent also succeeded in crossing the fine line between sexes by showing an almost identical his and hers look without making either her or him look ridiculous.

In contrast, Jap's collection last night was, to put it mildly, a mess. It is too bad because Kenzo Takada, who designs for Jap, is acknowledged as one of the most influential talents around. But things are now getting out of hand at Jap. As if it were World War III, people almost lost life and limb trying to get in. Some turned up at 5:30 for a show scheduled at 7:30—it did not start until 8:30.

The reason? The shoes had not arrived, which could hardly have been a problem since models here rarely wear shoes anyhow.

The staff did not apologize either. "That will be good publicity for the house," they said, as the police were brought on the scene.

As for the show itself, even taking into account that one expects this to be an anti-establishment happening, it, too, turned up to be a bit much, with models making obscene gestures not to mention the very pregnant bride.

For all the bad manners, Kenzo, in all fairness, started very well with short, gathered

skirts worn with nice, short loose tops, excellent striped knitwear and poetic tent dresses made of bunting, that light fabric used for flags. He also had the best colors in Paris, with dark red, olive green and dark blue—but

by that time, the audience was too fed up to care.

At Ungaro's this morning, things were gentle and staid—slim chemises, suits, a touch of gypsy and handsome raincoats

that one would like to see more of. Ungaro used lots of pajama stripes, which are all over this season and he sticks to his famous flower-and-dot prints that have become his firm, if somewhat tired, trademark.



A Kenzo look for Jap.



Saint Laurent's approach to unisex.

BERLIN

Virtue, Necessity and Street Art

By Paul Moor

BERLIN (UPI).—It is idiomatic in most languages that virtue is made out of a necessity. Usually in the Western world, necessity dictates that large buildings contain fire walls—vast, windowless, dull expanses of masonry. An exhibition of American street art now at the Amerika Haus here shows how more and more American artists during the past seven years have made a virtue out of that necessity by transforming such walls into works of art.

Modern mural art attained its zenith in Mexico during the 1930s, when Orozco, Rivera, Siqueiros and others embellished their land with masterpieces. Rivera also worked in the United States from 1930 to 1933, leaving monumental works in Detroit (commissioned by Edsel Ford) and San Francisco (in the Stock Exchange) but returning to Mexico outraged when the Rockefeller family obliterated his Rockefeller Center fresco because it contained a portrait of Lenin. During the five short months of the Roosevelt administration's WPA mural program, which followed the Mexicans' trailblazing, American painters created more than 15,000 murals, most of them adorning public buildings.

Began in 1967

The renaissance documented by the current United States Information Service show seems to have begun in 1967 when a group of black artists, led by William Walker, created on a Chicago South Side wall, 90 square meters in area, a mural

entitled "Wall of Respect"—a sweeping tribute to black political, musical and sports figures. Encouraged by public reaction, Walker and other artists, including David Siqueiros' former assistant Mark Rogovin, founded Chicago's Public Art Workshop.

Judging by this exhibition, the movement flourishes especially in California. Southern California even has a highly professional collective, called the Los Angeles Fine Arts Squad, which does handsome works on commission. Southern California street art stems primarily from advertising and pop art whereas in northern California it shows a stronger leftist political orientation.

The show recognizes the absurdity of even large photographs, many of them in color—but how else can one assemble a show of art which has as one of its purposes the transfer of the art

gallery into the street? Most street-art works cover vast areas. Photographing them enhances the disguising, trompe-l'œil element which many of them seek. Inventive tricks of perspective lend a seeming third dimension to the boring, flat area with which the painters began, making, so to speak, at least a nylon purse out of a sow's ear.

More Disciplined

These paintings present a different, more disciplined and controlled manifestation of that fulminant, frustrated creativity, inhibited and repressed by metropolitan life, which in perverted form has turned New York subway stations and trains into one great, hideous, vandalized nightmare.

This exhibition proves encouragingly what can emerge when enlightened channelling of that truly popular creativity gives it proper direction.

This show has four categories: mural advertising, murals by individual artists (including the collective Los Angeles Fine Arts Squad), children's painting projects in schools and political art. The third category recalls an enchanting series of East German stamps some years ago bearing four-color reproductions of children's prize-winning art.

From Berlin this exhibition will go on to Paris, Munich, and Hamburg, then possibly to Aachen, West Germany, and London. It has provided Berlin's Amerika Haus with its most successful exhibition in quite some time. It should enjoy similar success wherever it goes.

Italy Reports Rise Of 26% in Divorces

ROME, Oct. 22 (UPI).—Divorce is increasing in Italy, the government statistics bureau, Istat, said today.

Istat reported that the number of divorces granted in the first four months of this year had increased by 25.8 per cent over the number granted in the same period last year. It said that requests for divorce increased by 7.8 per cent in that period. Istat said divorces jumped from 7,966 during the first third of last year to 10,019 during the first third of this year.

The more you fly, the less you want us to change.



Lufthansa
German Airlines

DINING OUT: A French Inn That Stays Close to Nature

By Naomi Barry

BARRIZON, France (UPI).—Autumn gold of the French forest is the cèpe, a meaty wild mushroom with a cap that can spread 20 centimeters in diameter. This year's rainy fall has been hot for the crop and the current price in Paris greenhouses is 40 francs a kilo, higher than best.

A woman who knows her way through the Forest of Fontainebleau turned up the other morning at the Hôtellerie du Bas-Bréau, at the edge of the woods. Over her arm was a basket of freshly-gathered cèpes. Jeag-Pierre Fava bought the lot and immediately put them on the lunch menu. This superbly-run, family-owned inn likes to stay as close as possible to organic foods and natural sources.

Luxury, if parsimoniously dished out, loses its quality of luxury. The contrary suggests its grandeur. Fava presented his newly-found cèpes like a rain of plenty, served in salad form as a copious hors d'œuvre. Barely sautéed in hot oil, drained and cooled, the wild mushrooms were treated to an stragon-flavored vinaigrette. In a state of almost-rav, their silvery texture had the same lascivious delight of the uncooked oyster.

The generous plateful of cèpes provided a note of seasonal excitement to the lunch at the Bas-Bréau. The Now This Autumn theme continued with baby cutlets of wild boar, delicately saucy. The cheese platter won the restaurant a first prize in a professional competition. Their cheeses are supplied by Chasagne in Fontainebleau, whom Fava described as one of the leading *maitre-fromagers* of France.

"Of course, this is a region of eggs, cream, butter, poultry," he said. "The Brie de Meaux was the favorite cheese of Louis XVI."

Fava suggested a comparison between the Brie de Meaux and the Brie de Montreuil. It was good but I prefer Louis's favorite.

Now that Maurice Carrière has sold his Auberge de la Montagne in Montfort-l'Amaury, the Bas-Bréau is probably the finest luxury inn of the Paris region and is a member of the Relais de Campagne. Every detail expresses loving attention. The cut flowers come from the garden and are massed in mirror-bright copper

pots and basins. The property supplies the kitchen with herbs, salads, and many of the vegetables and small fruits.

The restaurant can offer the freshest fish and seafood daily. Since the Halls moved to Rungis, the markets now are only a 25-minute drive away. The meticulousness of management shows itself in such things as home-matured village wine vinegar infused with bay leaf, rosemary, sage and tarragon; game shipped directly from the Sologne; apple tart put together at the moment of ordering and served warm.

The premise originally was an auberge dating back nearly a century and a half. The painters already were frequenting Barrizon at the edge of the forest. Cérot, Theodore Rousseau, Jean-François Millet, M. Elton, host of the inn, hung their canvases and rebaptized his establishment "Hôtel de l'Exposition." Napoléon III and Empress Eugénie are said to have stopped in during July 1897 on their way home from a promenade. They bought several paintings.

The consumptive Robert Louis Stevenson was a guest for several years, grateful for the woodland air. He left a small work, "Forest Notes" and the hotel has a plaque on its facade commemorating the Scottish writer. The Fava family took over the hotel in 1937 and gave it its present name. The courtly Mr. Fava, father of Jean-Pierre, is a native of Turin, which explains how Italian style pasta and Parma ham are on a menu so essentially French.

The rooms represent super-comfort in the country. The French movie crowd likes to come here to iron out script problems. Shots of the Bas-Bréau appear in scenes of "Vivre pour Vivre" and "Stavisky."

If you phone from one of the pretty rooms and the switchboard is busy, you get the sound of hunting horns. Young Jean-Pierre Fava likes the music.

Hôtellerie du Bas-Bréau, Barrizon 77. Tel.: 068.49.05. (New number since March 1st). Average price of meal 80-100 francs. Five minutes after you leave table, you can be walking among the rocks and pines painted by Cézanne.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

—1974—						—1974—						—1974—					
High.	Low.	Stocks and Div.	P/E	S/S, 100s.	Net High Low Last. Chgs	High.	Low.	Stocks and Div.	P/E	S/S, 100s.	Net High Low Last. Chgs	High.	Low.	Stocks and Div.	P/E	S/S, 100s.	Net High Low Last. Chgs
84	14	Lackd Arc	5	84	4% 3%	19	13	OlinCo	1.0	5	129	94	10%	104			

(Continued on Page 10.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1974

Page 9

**Supports
n, Boveri****or Firm
ival Plan
n Discarded**

Oct. 22 (AP-DJ).—A government said it decided to support of Brown, Boveri, of for a reorganization of the company, a British industrial process content and scientific

essals had been made by company General Ltd. (GISO). that in view of the decision it is looking

kers' Choice
Nestlé's general manager Arthur Puerer says operating profit this year will probably develop less favorably than sales because of pressures on profit margins. Group operating profit in 1973 rose 6 per cent to 1,455 million Swiss francs (about \$508 million). Group sales for the first seven months of the current year were up 12 per cent. Mr. Puerer says his main reason why the company should cut its dividend for the current year. Last year it paid an unchanged 65 francs.

**slers Has
ter Loss**

Oct. 22 (AP).—The first of the auto-ake its third-quarter, reported today its sales rose 21.7 per cent but that the firm

1974 1973
illions) 2,800.0 2,900.0
38.000 —8.0 —17.4
illions) 3,500.0 3,400.0
illions) 31.4 181.0
0.38 3.42
Lynn Townsend said 15.2 car sales totaled 15,000 vehicles, down 13 per cent from last year's record sales in the

Industry sales for ouths, Mr. Townsend said the first nine months inflation, tight money and fears of a recession U.S. automobile sales

low the record level he lower nine-month ted "a combination d unit sales, lead- increase and in- which have persisted the industry during

at in the third quar- operations outside States and Canada million net loss. How- nine months there erations contributed in profit.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**GE Sees 'No Great Change' in Profits**

General Electric expects "no great change" in fourth-quarter net income compared to last year's final quarter net of \$1.05 a share, says chairman Reginald Jones. Declining to be more specific, Mr. Jones notes that fourth-quarter results would be affected chiefly by the depressed housing market. Sales of "white goods and brown goods"—home appliances, television sets have been "soft." Commenting on the company's power transformer business, Mr. Jones says that "profitability has been a serious problem in this area for some time." The company has a substantial backlog in transformer equipment, he adds, with "unfortunate pricing" because of the high inflation rate. "These old contracts are difficult and it's going to take us about a year to get out of them," he says. The company has had mixed success in renegotiating its transformer contracts.

Nestlé Sees Profit Squeeze

Nestlé Alimentana general manager Arthur Puerer says operating profit this year will probably develop less favorably than sales because of pressures on profit margins. Group operating profit in 1973 rose 6 per cent to 1,455 million Swiss francs (about \$508 million). Group sales for the first seven months of the current year were up 12 per cent. Mr. Puerer says his main reason why the company should cut its dividend for the current year. Last year it paid an unchanged 65 francs.

Lilly to Expand in Europe, Africa

Lilly & Co. plans to spend more than \$19 million expanding its pharmaceutical facilities in France, South Africa and Spain. The company will build a bulk pharmaceutical plant near Cordoba in southern Spain. Construction on the \$10.5-million facility will begin in 1976. Lilly has a manufacturing and administrative

complex at Alcobendas, near Madrid. In France, the drug maker will more than double its pharmaceutical manufacturing facilities at the Fegersheim plant, near Strasbourg. Work on the \$6.8-million expansion program will begin next month and should be completed within a year, a spokesman says. The Lilly plant near Johannesburg will be more than doubled at a cost of \$2.2 million to allow manufacturing of intravenous solution products and the expansion of dry-products manufacturing. Construction will begin next month and should be finished by 1976.

Oil Investments in Peru Mounting

About \$2.4 billion will be spent over the next decade searching for oil in Peru's northeastern jungle area. The amount to be spent also will include investments to expand present state refineries and to increase the tanker fleet and petrochemical plants, says Carlos Bobbio, general manager of the state oil agency Pepsurol. Total investment in oil exploration in the jungle as of Aug. 31 was \$175 million and "the final exploration program will amount to \$850 million." Other investments include some projects already completed for \$101 million and others which will be made during the 1974-78 period for \$1.5 billion. Peru, an oil-exporting country about 15 years ago, now imports about 32,000 barrels a day. "It is a fact that Peru has oil. This has been confirmed by all surveys already made," Mr. Bobbio says. So far, 38 wells have been drilled in the jungle and 23 proved to be productive. The government has signed 18 "services contracts" with foreign firms of which 18 are in the jungle and two on the continental shelf. Under such contracts, Pepsurol risks nothing in exploration and gains a profit of not more than 50 per cent of the oil found. The largest Pepsurol project is the transandean 830-mile oil pipeline from the jungle fields to the Pacific Ocean, which is estimated to cost about \$500 million.

Said to Deny Getting Finder's Fee**Publisher's Role in GeoTek Fraud Alleged**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22 (NYT).—Court documents, which had been under seal until this week, have called attention again to the role played by Ois Chandler, publisher of the Los Angeles Times, in a controversial oil drilling investment program set up by GeoTek Resources Fund. The papers were gathered in the Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of GeoTek

and its former president, Jack Burke, a longtime intimate friend of Mr. Chandler. Mr. Burke, indicted for violation of securities statutes and fraud, goes on trial this week.

Earlier it had been disclosed that Mr. Chandler received

\$109,000 in "finder's fees" for having introduced various prospective investors to Mr. Burke, when he was gathering \$30 million, almost all of which was lost.

An SEC investigative interview reports, however, that one such investor was told by Mr. Chandler in 1967 that he had not received any fees of this kind.

Kellogg Spear, Mr. Chandler's former brother-in-law, said in an August 1972 interview that he told Mr. Chandler in 1967 "that I hoped that he wasn't receiving any fees because this would be very poor, and he got very incensed and said, emphatically that he was not."

Mr. Chandler said when questioned last year that he first received finder's fees in late 1965.

Mr. Spear also told the investigators that he "would not" have invested in the program if he had known Mr. Chandler was receiving the fees.

Additionally, Mr. Spear, who invested \$50,000 in the second and third of Mr. Burke's far-shelter oil exploration programs, was quoted in the court files as saying that Mr. Chandler "specifically told me he was not receiving any" promotional stock in the programs.

Shortly after the SEC filed civil charges against Mr. Burke, Mr. Chandler and others last August, the Los Angeles Times quoted Mr. Chandler as saying he had received \$370,000 worth of free shares in Petroforce Corp. and Petroleum 2000 Corp., which were part of Mr. Burke's GeoTek complex.

In reference to Mr. Spear's statements, an attorney for Mr. Chandler said, "We do not recall such statements but if they were made, it was before" Mr. Chandler received cash or stock from Mr. Burke.

**Japan to Get
Chinese Oil**

TOKYO, Oct. 22 (AP-DJ).—China has agreed to supply two Japanese purchasers—Imperial Conference of Chinese Petroleum in Japan and International Oil Trading Co.—with at least 8 million metric tons of crude oil in 1975, sources said today.

Japan's imports of Chinese crude are expected to total 4.5 million tons this year, the sources said.

The sources said China has lowered its crude oil prices for delivery in the final quarter of this year to \$12.80 U.S. a barrel, free on board, from \$12.85 quoted for the second and third quarters and from \$14.80 for the first quarter.

The two firms have agreed to purchase 2.5 million tons of Chinese crude for delivery in the fourth quarter.

Chinese crude is equivalent to Indonesia's Minas crude in terms of sulphur content. The Indonesian crude is quoted at around \$12.60 a barrel, and China is expected to reduce the export price to the Minas level next year, sources said.

Earlier, industry sources estimated Japan's crude oil imports from China for 1975 at around 13 million-14 million tons. It is still considered possible this total will eventually be reached.

Alien Firms' Investment in U.S. Reported**Over \$1 Billion Spent in Productive Sector**

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP).—Foreign companies spent over \$1 billion on 72 new investments in U.S. manufacturing facilities during the third quarter of 1974, according to a Commerce Board report issued today.

The investments in plant construction, expansion and acquisitions were reported in 31 states, with California, Texas and New York among the leading recipients.

Heading the list by country were Britain, which reported 17 new projects; Japan, 15, and West Germany, 11.

The Commerce Board, a non-profit business research organization, said that during the last nine months, 210 foreign investments have been announced in U.S. manufacturing.

The three favored industries are chemicals, food and machinery, the board said.

Among factors cited for the increased interest of foreign firms in U.S. manufacturing:

• The dollar devaluations and decline in stock prices, making investments here cheaper than in the 1960s.

• Decisions to sell products in the United States directly rather than indirectly through exports.

• A narrowing of the gap between U.S. and foreign labor costs.

Swiss Bank Has \$49-Million Loss

ZURICH, Oct. 22 (Reuters).—Union Bank of Switzerland said today that it previously announced loss of \$49 million in foreign exchange dealings which cost one of its top executives his job amounted to 142 million Swiss francs (about \$49.3 million).

UBS, one of Switzerland's top three banks, disclosed in April that it had suffered a heavy loss through foreign exchange dealings by one of its clients, but refused to divulge the amount.

Cost of Living in U.S. Gains 1.2% in Month

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP).—Rising prices for food, clothing and mortgage rates pushed the cost of living up another 1.3 per cent in September, making the last 12 months the worst inflationary surge in more than 25 years, the government reported today.

Prices in September were reported 13.1 per cent higher than a year earlier, the worst 12-month increase since 1947.

However, the purchasing power of the average worker increased slightly for the first time in three months. Real, spendable earnings—that is weekly pay adjusted for inflation and taxes—rose 0.1 per cent, although the new level is still the lowest since December 1970.

Food Leads Way
Price increases were spread across almost the entire economy last month. Food led the way, posting its biggest rise since February.

Consumer prices have already risen 9.7 per cent so far this year. In 1973, prices rose 8.8 per cent, the worst in any year since the end of World War II.

The Labor Department said last month's 1.3-per-cent increase, following a rise of 1.3 per cent in August, pushed the government's consumer price index up to 151.9. That meant it cost \$151.90 to buy a variety of goods and services that cost \$100 in the 1967 base period.

Although most of the news was bad, some prices declined in September, including such items as gasoline and fresh fruits and vegetables.

Overall food prices went up an adjusted 1.9 per cent in September compared to a 1.4 per cent increase the previous month. The index for nonfood commodities increased 1 per cent following an August rise of 1.1 per cent, while the cost of services rose 1.1 per cent, the same as in August.

Citibank Gloomy

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (Reuters).—First National City Bank said today that the 2.9-per-cent drop in third-quarter gross national product reported last week has dampened hopes for an early economic upturn.

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Gloomy News On Economy Hits Wall St.**Dow Average Falls 7 After Three-Day Gain**

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (NYT).—Unfavorable news about the U.S. cost of living and about business drove the Dow Jones industrial average lower today after three consecutive gains, although advances closed slightly ahead of declines.

The index tumbled 6.96 points to 662.86. It was ahead four points in early trading, went through a period of bouncing, then sagged steadily in the latter part of the session. Gainers, led through most of the session, closing at about 730 to 675.

Volume totaled 18.93 million shares compared with 14.5 million yesterday.

Early in trading, the government reported that the consumer price index continued to surge while durable goods orders declined.

Brokers said the unfavorable news overcame a continuing decline in interest rates and relaxing Federal Reserve economic policy.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.36 to 69.73.

The NASDAQ industrial average index rose 0.18 to 63.58 on the over-the-counter market.

Bonds moved mostly lower in moderate trading today as concern over rapidly building supply came atop an unfavorable report early in the day on consumer prices.

Dealers said the announcements this afternoon of large-scale financing plans by Xerox—\$300 million—and Caterpillar—\$300 million—weighed heavily on market sentiment and brought out sufficient requests for bids on bonds to weaken the market.

However, dealers are not yet ready to write off the latest market recovery. They still feel the trend toward lower interest rates will lead to further price recovery, but this trend may now be slowed as the market may have to face up to still greater supply.

In the corporate sector, prices of many issues fell between 1/2 and 3/4 point.

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Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, ROME	Österreichische Länderbank AG, VIENNA	Banco de Londres y Mexico, MEXICO, D.F.	
Banco Central SA, MADRID		Banco de la Nacion, LIMA	
Banque de Bruxelles SA, BRUSSELS		Banco do Brasil SA, BRASILIA	
Banque Nationale de Paris SA, PARIS		Banco Mercantil de São Paulo SA, SAO PAULO	
Barclays Bank International Ltd, LONDON			
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank, MUNICH			
Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank AG, HAMBURG			

EULABANK's services include providing medium and long-term Eurocurrency loans for organizations in the public and private sectors; financing Latin American projects; organizing loan syndication; making finance available for imports to and exports from Latin American countries; advising on European investment in Latin America, as well as Latin American investment in Europe; and other related activities.

EULABANK

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Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Radio Shack		Exxon		Ingersoll-Rand		Otis Elevator	
1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	225.8	Revenue (millions)	225.8	Revenue (millions)	225.8	Revenue (millions)	225.8
Profit (millions)	11.38	Profit (millions)	11.38	Profit (millions)	11.38	Profit (millions)	11.38
Per Share	0.58	Per Share	0.58	Per Share	0.58	Per Share	0.58
Twelve months		Twelve months		Twelve months		Twelve months	
Revenue (millions)	687.6	Revenue (millions)	687.6	Revenue (millions)	687.6	Revenue (millions)	687.6
Profit (millions)	38.85	Profit (millions)	38.85	Profit (millions)	38.85	Profit (millions)	38.85
Per Share	2.21	Per Share	2.21	Per Share	2.21	Per Share	2.21
AMF		Fruehauf		Johnson & Johnson		Schlitz Brewing	
1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	211.5	Revenue (millions)	211.5	Revenue (millions)	211.5	Revenue (millions)	211.5
Profit (millions)	2.3	Profit (millions)	2.3	Profit (millions)	2.3	Profit (millions)	2.3
Per Share	0.12	Per Share	0.12	Per Share	0.12	Per Share	0.12
1974		1974		1974		1974	
Revenue (millions)	733.9	Revenue (millions)	733.9	Revenue (millions)	733.9	Revenue (millions)	733.9
Profit (millions)	22.1	Profit (millions)	22.1	Profit (millions)	22.1	Profit (millions)	22.1
Per Share	1.22	Per Share	1.22	Per Share	1.22	Per Share	1.22
Armco Steel		General Foods		Kennecott Copper		Shell Oil	
1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	837.7	Revenue (millions)	837.7	Revenue (millions)	837.7	Revenue (millions)	837.7
Profit (millions)	66.54	Profit (millions)	66.54	Profit (millions)	66.54	Profit (millions)	66.54
Per Share	2.21	Per Share	2.21	Per Share	2.21	Per Share	2.21
1974		1974		1974		1974	
Revenue (millions)	2,323.9	Revenue (millions)	2,323.9	Revenue (millions)	2,323.9	Revenue (millions)	2,323.9
Profit (millions)	132.31	Profit (millions)	132.31	Profit (millions)	132.31	Profit (millions)	132.31
Per Share	5.01	Per Share	5.01	Per Share	5.01	Per Share	5.01
1974		1974		1974		1974	
Revenue (millions)	1,228.5	Revenue (millions)	1,228.5	Revenue (millions)	1,228.5	Revenue (millions)	1,228.5
Profit (millions)	18.94	Profit (millions)	18.94	Profit (millions)	18.94	Profit (millions)	18.94
Per Share	0.73	Per Share	0.73	Per Share	0.73	Per Share	0.73
1974		1974		1974		1974	
Revenue (millions)	2,329.97	Revenue (millions)	2,329.97	Revenue (millions)	2,329.97	Revenue (millions)	2,329.97
Profit (millions)	99.54	Profit (millions)	99.54	Profit (millions)	99.54	Profit (millions)	99.54
Per Share	3.65	Per Share	3.65	Per Share	3.65	Per Share	3.65
1974		1974		1974		1974	
Revenue (millions)	1,111.3	Revenue (millions)	1,111.3	Revenue (millions)	1,111.3	Revenue (millions)	1,111.3
Profit (millions)	136.1	Profit (millions)	136.1	Profit (millions)	136.1	Profit (millions)	136.1
Per Share	2.18	Per Share	2.18	Per Share	2.18	Per Share	2.18
1974		1974		1974		1974	
Revenue (millions)	44.0	Revenue (millions)	44.0	Revenue (millions)	44.0	Revenue (millions)	44.0
Profit (millions)	0.73	Profit (millions)	0.73	Profit (millions)	0.73	Profit (millions)	0.73
Per Share	0.16	Per Share	0.16	Per Share	0.16	Per Share	0.16
1974		1974		1974		1974	
Revenue (millions)	1,328.1	Revenue (millions)	1,328.1	Revenue (millions)	1,328.1	Revenue (millions)	1,328.1
Profit (millions)	2.4	Profit (millions)	2.4	Profit (millions)	2.4	Profit (millions)	2.4
Per Share	0.53	Per Share	0.53	Per Share	0.53	Per Share	0.53

هكذا من الأصل

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-By Will Weng

[illegible]

MAGWAY.....	16	61	Cloudy	MADRID.....	11	25	Overcast
AMSTERDAM.....	10	30	Showers	MILAN.....	14	27	Cloudy
ANKARA.....	24	28	Cloudy	MONTREAL.....	11	22	Cloudy
ATHENS.....	28	33	Cloudy	MOSCOW.....	9	46	Cloudy
BAGDAD.....	12	24	Fair	MURRAY.....	10	27	Cloudy
BELGRADE.....	15	24	Cloudy	NEW YORK.....	21	78	Fair
BERLIN.....	3	46	Rain	NICE.....	16	81	Cloudy
BRUSSELS.....	10	35	Cloudy	PARIS.....	10	50	Rain
BUDAPEST.....	10	30	Cloudy	PASIG.....	10	50	Cloudy
CAIRO.....	34	53	Fair	PRAGUE.....	3	37	Rain
CASABLANCA.....	26	68	Cloudy	ROME.....	16	61	Cloudy
CHONGKING.....	19	30	Rain	SANTO DOMINGO.....	10	75	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL.....	22	72	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM.....	9	48	Rain
DUBLIN.....	10	30	Fair	TEHRAN.....	24	75	Fair
DUNDEE.....	9	46	Fair	TRIPOLI.....	10	50	Cloudy
EDINBURGH.....	9	38	Fair	TUNIS.....	26	79	Cloudy
FLORENCE.....	22	62	Cloudy	VENICE.....	11	22	Cloudy
FRANKFURT.....	3	46	Cloudy	VIENNA.....	9	48	Cloudy
GENEVA.....	7	43	Cloudy	WARSAW.....	10	50	Cloudy
HELSINKI.....	6	53	Fair	WASHINGTON.....	23	54	Fair
HYDRAUL.....	21	70	Cloudy	ZURICH.....	6	41	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS.....	22	72	Cloudy				
LISBON.....	16	68	Cloudy				
LONDON.....	10	30	Showers				
LOS ANGELES.....	16	64	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for the accuracy of the figures. (i)—daily; (ii)—weekly; (iii)—regularly; (iv)—irregularly.	
(v) Alexander Fund.....	\$5.70
(vi) Am. Express Int'l Fd.....	\$6.86
AMINOR BANQUE S.A.:	
(i) Globalor.....	\$F46.00
(ii) Apollo (Temple) Inc.-pr.....	\$F46.12
(iii) Apollo (Temple) Inc.-pr.....	\$69.77
(iv) Austral. Trust S.A.....	\$6.49
(v) Austral. Inv. Fd.....	\$3.75
AUSTRALIAN INTL. MGT. CORP.:	
(i) Fund of Australia.....	Aus.\$4.38
(ii) Prop. Bonds Aus.....	Aus.\$4.38
(iii) Int'l Inv.....	Aus.\$4.46
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
(i) Baerbond.....	\$F71.43
(ii) Baerbond.....	\$F676.00
(iii) Globalor.....	\$F416.00
(iv) Globalor.....	\$F416.00
(v) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.....	\$25.18
(vi) Broadwells.....	\$25.25
(vii) Can. Gov. & Emp. Fd.....	\$4.21
(viii) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.....	\$4.21
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
(i) Capital Int'l.....	\$4.93
(ii) Capital Int'l S.A.....	\$7.85
(iii) Capital Int'l S.A.....	\$7.85
(iv) Capital Int'l S.A.....	\$7.85
(v) Convert-Inv. Asia Cert.....	\$6.36
(vi) Can. Gov. & Emp. Fd.....	\$4.21
(vii) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.....	\$6.31
CREDIT SUISSE:	
(i) Cusacore.....	\$F580.00
(ii) Cus. Ponds Bonds.....	\$F71.75
(iii) Cus. Ponds Bonds.....	\$F71.75
(iv) Cus. Ponds Bonds.....	\$F71.75
(v) Cus. Ponds Bonds.....	\$F71.75
(vi) Cus. Ponds Bonds.....	\$F71.75
(vii) Cus. Ponds Bonds.....	\$F71.75
(viii) Cus. Ponds Bonds.....	\$F71.75
(ix) Cus. Ponds Bonds.....	\$F71.75
(x) Cus. Ponds Bonds.....	\$F71.75
C.E. INT'L. MANAGEMENT:	
(i) Capital Int'l Fund.....	\$10.62
(ii) C.E. Amer. Fd.....	\$11.67
(iii) C.E. Amer. Fd.....	\$11.67
(iv) D.G.O.....	\$38.23
(v) D.G.O.....	\$38.23
(vi) D.G.O.....	\$38.23
(vii) D.G.O.....	\$38.23
(viii) D.G.O.....	\$38.23
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Un
on
for



Yesterday's | **Answer: ABBOT .NOVEL SATIRE BRUTAL**
 Answer: *They want cars for driving* - HUBS

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10-23

WOM! HOW YA GET KETCHUP OUT OF THIS BOTTLE?

NEVER MIND...I GOT IT. DON'T COME IN HERE!

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

reached working age—anywhere from 7 years up—and were sent out into the world, they failed conspicuously as domestics because they were totally unfamiliar with most of the articles in a normal household. Being used

As Mr. Longmate points the fault was not all on one. Many workhouse inmates—incorrigibles—idlers, delinquents or prostitutes who used the firmity only when they were pregnant and left as soon as child was born. Vandalism, morally thought to be a most aberration, was a common sort of expense. In the end, abuses of the workhouse were festered by the almost superhuman efforts of a small number of "sensible" men and women, publishers who sent findings in pamphlets and newspapers.

The moral of "The Workhouse"? Count your blessings, pay attention when the F discusses we're reforms.

By Alan Trusc

West led the spade king, and was left in doubt about the location of the three when South played the jack. He continued with the ace, thereby establishing the declarer's queen, and then led the club king, in the faint hope that East would gain the lead for a club ruff.

South was now in full control. He won with the club ace and led to the heart king. The spade king was the only card that

SOUTH
 ♠ QJ3
 ♥ KJ6
 ♦ 2
 ♣ 108842

Neither side was vulnerable

The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	Pass	1♠	DB
3♠	4♠	Pass	Pass
DBL	Pass	Pass	4♣
DBL	4♣	DBL	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

♠ was the weak king.

صلى الله عليه وسلم

FL Packers lose to Bears

30, Oct. 22 (UPI).—The Bears hit the Green Bay Packers with a 57-yard bomb from quarterback Terry Bradshaw to Charley Wade, who wanted in the 1973 NFL a first-quarter touchdown and then fell gritty defense anchored by rookies to pull out a 14-10 victory.

Roder's 29-yard field goal in the first half, actually was against Chester Marcol's mid-half field goal, but the Packers' defense was decided by Bears' five-yard line, which stopped John Brock, who had a mediocre passing record back from his 43- and saw Wade standing in the middle of the end zone. The Packers' defense was decided by Bears' five-yard line, which stopped John Brock, who had a mediocre passing record back from his 43- and saw Wade standing in the middle of the end zone. The Packers' defense was decided by Bears' five-yard line, which stopped John Brock, who had a mediocre passing record back from his 43- and saw Wade standing in the middle of the end zone.

Chicago's Perry Williams finds an opening between his blockers during first quarter of game against Green Bay Bears won, 10-9.



Sportsmen to Get Computer-Awarded 'Oscars'

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (UPI).—The grotesque of it made Ralph Kiner chuckle. "I never got a trophy," he said. "No, wait a minute," added the man who, in the decade following World War II, hit more home runs out of the park than anyone else in baseball. "I once got a \$500 award for being picked as the most sportsmanlike player in the game."

In Matches Today

Soccer Focus Is on Munich, Budapest

Brian Glavin

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (UPI).—To a fascinating European focus above all on Munich, Budapest, and the Soviet Union, now in the wind for Bayern is that its East German rival, the fast, well-trained Magdeburg team, holder of the Cupwinners' Cup, no longer is quite so formidable. For the DDR managed only to draw, 1-1, in Magdeburg itself, against Iceland, in the European Nations Cup. True, Sparwasser, the most dangerous Magdeburg forward, scored of the winning goal against West Germany last summer in Hamburg, was not playing. But it was still an astounding result, Iceland has been for years the merest chopping block.

Our memory goes back to a summer evening in Copenhagen 15 years ago, when I watched a combative Icelandic team hold Denmark, 1-1, in an Olympic qualifying match. The Danes went on to the final, in Rome.

Hungary's international team, 4-2 winners over Luxembourg, in the grand duchy, is probably not as strong at the moment as the Uppset club. Nagy, very effective in Luxembourg, will be a danger to Leeds on the right wing, the more so as Terry Cooper loves to come forward on the overlap. If he does, he may find himself leaving dangerous gaps. More over, he is never at his best against a quick winger who is prepared to take him on.

Leeds also will have a difficult task against Ferenc Bene, the quick, experienced little Uppset

striker. Under its new manager, the talented former England right-back Jimmy Armfield, Leeds will have to decide which of its gifted strikers to choose. Will they give Duncan McKenzie, the 22,000 England (and Leeds) reserve a run; or will they rely on Jordan, Lorrimer and Clarke? A pleasant problem.

There is an interesting game in Brussels, where Anderlecht, with Paul Van Himst, as always in the driver's seat, takes on the dark horse of the new tournament, Olympiakos, the conqueror of Celtic. Olympiakos made light of the loss of the suspended Urugayan, Viera, in the return with Celtic. Delikaris, its mid-field player, will be a considerable rival to Van Himst.

rather than settle arguments, it will create them. Men still will gather at street corners on warm nights to complain that Tom Seaver doesn't win the big one, or that Lou Brock couldn't steal Jackie Robinson's shoes. The computer will anger people because it claims that last season's top basketball player was Julius Erving of the Nets. He plays in the "inferior" American Basketball Association. Kareem Abdul-Jabbar wasn't even No. 2. That honor went to Bob McAdoo.

But at least the computer won't be bothered by jingoism, or pet peeves, or be insulted if Mike Marshall refuses to answer a non-cosmic question or if Joe Namath is meditating. The computer will not vote. It merely will digest and spew out an answer.

It will pick the best in football, basketball, baseball, hockey, horse racing, golf and tennis (the last two also will have women selections).

"Sure, \$10,000 means something," said Willis Reed, the \$300,000-a-year retired New York Knicks center. "It means you can take another month off."

"The only thing that indicated I was the best," said retired tennis star Althea Gibson, "was in 1957 when I won Wimbledon and then I won Forest Hills and they gave me a ticker-tape parade. Do I think about the money today's stars get? Of course, I'd be stupid if I didn't."

How It Works

More than 300 athletes in football, basketball, hockey and baseball earn more than \$100,000 a year. They include such non-household names as Andy Brown, Bob Nash, Greg Joly and Ron Chipperfield.

IOC Gets Report on Money Games

By Bernard Kirsch

VIENNA, Oct. 22 (UPI).—A day after being occupied by hundreds of dollars matters, the International Olympic Committee moved today to the million-dollar plateau.

The subject at the IOC's congress here dealt with the financial reports of the cities staging the 1976 games. Montreal officials tossed out numbers like \$250 million, \$32 million, \$10 million and \$26 million. And there were million-dollar figures for contracts for the soft-drink and chocolate (free to the athletes, of course) suppliers to the Olympic Games. And impressive numbers for the prize company which will decorate the athletes' apartments, and for the stationery firm which will supply mail paper to tell the folks back home about Canada. All those numbers add up to the money games of the 1976 Summer Olympics.

Representatives of Innsbruck, Austria, said that it would cost more than \$70 million to stage the winter event.

All of today's numbers were a different world from the benefits which athletes will receive because of an IOC decision yesterday. The Olympic ruling organization gave national federations permission to pick up the tab for the difference in the amount of money an athlete might lose on his job because of training time.

In most of the open and closed talks which have been held here, the athlete has been second to money and the omnipotent "Olympic spirit." There are few, if any, present day competitors around the Danube to say anything to anybody.

But the city is filled with those ready to make big-money deals, for 1976 or 1980. Already, U.S. television networks have their high-powered, free-spending sales crews here making eyes at Moscow and Lake Placid, N.Y., the favorites to gain the 1980 Olympics. That decision will come tomorrow.

The U.S. TV rights for the 1976 games were sewed up a long time ago with a \$25-million bid, which is helping Montreal to finance its preparations. Reportedly, the network had delivered the cash immediately. The sum, while it has helped Montreal toward its projected Olympic profit of \$100 million, has infuriated inflation-struck Europe.

The European Television Union originally offered \$1.7 million for the right to show the Montreal Olympics to 33 countries and 440 million viewers. That figure reportedly is \$10 million from what the Montreal organizers are asking.

The Montreal Organizing Committee—Le Comité Organisateur des Jeux Olympiques, or COJO—originally had set a \$310-million "self-financing" target to put on the games. COJO did not want to ask the citizens of Canada to aid in the financing of the games. It was not certain that Canadians wanted the Olympics that badly.

Roger Rousseau, president of COJO and a former ambassador, said that \$10 million will come from the sale of Olympic stamps, \$32 million from a tax-free lottery, about \$35 from television

rights throughout the world; there will be ticket revenues and income from the use by others of the seal of the Montreal Olympics, plus \$250 million or so from the sale of coins.

COJO met with the IOC today to tell it that it has no problems with its budget. Money concerns the International Olympic Committee and the national Olympic committees because they share in all the profits, part of which feeds the Olympic team. COJO also told IOC that it has no other problems with preparing for the games. The IOC had previously raised queries about the lack of work done on the main stadium and the Olympic Village.

"I admit there isn't much of a hole today in the ground, but the stadium will be built on time," said Simon St. Pierre, executive vice-president of COJO.

COJO originally had trouble putting up the stadium and Olympic Village because of labor difficulties. But they are solved and everything is expected to be ready on time.

At a conference after COJO had presented its report, Rousseau spent about half an hour answering questions about money. Then he said, "Are there any questions on athletes? We're making Olympic Games for sports, not financing." The athletes will have to wait until August, 1976.

Brock, Bench Top Choices As All-Stars

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP).—Lou Brock, of the St. Louis Cardinals, was a runaway choice, along with Cincinnati's Johnny Bench and Minnesota's Rod Carew, on the Associated Press 1974 major league all-star baseball team announced yesterday.

Brock, who broke Maury Wills' record with 118 stolen bases this season, polled 290 votes to head a group of outfielders that included Reggie Jackson of the world champion Oakland A's and Jeff Burroughs of the Texas Rangers. Jackson had 218 votes and Burroughs 154.

Bench, the Reds' catcher who hit 33 home runs and batted in 129 runs in 1974, was the biggest vote-getter with 384.

Carew, Minnesota's second baseman who had a major league-leading batting average of .364, had the second-highest vote total with 308. His closest competitor at second base, in voting by sportswriters and broadcasters around the nation, was Joe Murnighan of Cincinnati with 63.

The rest of the team includes first baseman Steve Garvey of the Los Angeles Dodgers; shortstop Dave Concepcion of Cincinnati and third baseman Mike Schmidt of the Philadelphia Phillies. Mike Cuellar of the Baltimore Orioles was selected as the left-handed pitcher and Ferguson Jenkins of the Texas Rangers was named as the right-hander on the team.

Cuellar was an easy victor in his category with 255 votes to the distant 46 of Detroit's John Hiller. Jenkins had a tougher battle with Jim Catfish Hunter, the A's 25-game winner. Jenkins polled 159 votes to Hunter's 117. Nolan Ryan, the California Angels' strikeout ace, had 53 votes to finish third among right-handed pitchers.

The vote was taken before the playoffs and the World Series.



Lou Brock



Johnny Bench

Giants' Bonds Traded to Yankees for Murcer

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (UPI).—Outfielder Bobby Bonds, acclaimed as the best player in baseball by at least two managers only a year ago, was traded by the New York Yankees today by the San Francisco Giants for outfielder Bobby Murcer in a straight player deal.

Bonds, 28, had a superb year with the Giants this past season, finishing with a .268 batting average, 71 runs batted in and 21 homers.

He had been groomed to take Mickey Mantle's place in centerfield for the Yankees, also talked off from 1973 when he batted .304, drove in 95 runs and hit 23 homers. This year, he was moved from centerfield to rightfield by manager Bill Virdon to make room for Elliott Maddox, and wound up with a .274 average, 10 homers and 88 RBIs.

The Giants went for the 28-year-old Murcer specifically because they needed a left-handed hitter. Murcer's best year for the

Yankees was 1971, when he batted .331 and had 94 RBIs and 24 homers.

Gene March, the manager of the Montreal Expos, said at one point in 1973: "Bonds is the best player in baseball today." Cincinnati manager Sparky Anderson, who guided the National League all-stars that year, agreed.

In 1973, Bonds had 96 RBIs, 39 homers, 130 runs scored, 24 doubles, four triples, 43 stolen bases and a .283 batting average.

Ballplayers Make Calls on Umpires, Judge 43 Lacking

By H.A. Dorfman

NEW YORK—Joe Klein, the manager of a Texas Ranger farm team, asked a few weeks ago, rhetorically as well as philosophically:

"In this whole world... in this whole world, can't 49 guys be found who can be super umpires?" Recently, the Major League Baseball Players' Association provided an answer of sorts: Not yet. The results of a player poll taken in the National and American Leagues indicated for players and league offices only, became public information. Only three umpires received anything resembling "super" grades. Forty-five to go, Joe Klein.

Ten other umpires were judged to be "above average," 18 "average," 13 "below average" and 4 "poor." It seems appropriate to examine the legitimacy and the possible utility of this precedent-setting public disclosure.

Videotaped replays, shown to large television audiences, have begun to heat umpires' blue collar to a degree anticipated by neither Gabriel Fahrenheit nor Leo DiCaprio. Recent flammable boohoos, replayed and discussed during nationally televised baseball games, have left an unfavorable and indelible impression in the collective mind's eye of the viewing fans.

Reddened Necks

Barbed commentary by broadcasters has added color to the umpires' already reddened necks. Retorts through the media by these same men in blue seemed transparently defensive. A blown call is a blown call is a blown call.

What has already begun to happen to the umpires' image requires diagnosis and prescription by league officials and, even more so, by the umpires themselves. Let them be reminded by Francis Bacon (or was it Bill Veck?) that those who will not apply new remedies must expect new evils. Ironically, the public disclosure of the results of the poll might well be an initial remedy, rather than the fatal poison many umpires consider it to be.

The old graven image of the omniscient-indifferent-God-figure-baseball-umpire never really

3 Rated 'Excellent'

Nestor Chylak (American League)
—"Only limitation is poor reaction to criticism."

Ron Luciano (American League)
—"Showmanship may detract from otherwise excellent judgment and attention."

Doug Harvey (National League)
—"Best in the league."

fooled anyone. A baseball devotee understands a poor call when he sees one, and viewing it in slow motion from six angles reinforces the fan's judgment. In other words, the fan now knows what he always used to suspect, sitting back there in Row W of the grandstand: umpires kick one occasionally, some more occasionally than others. Players and managers have always known it. So have the umpires. Bill Klein notwithstanding. But I would hope that an infrequent misjudgment is not fatal.

Neither is it a sin for the fan-in-the-street to know which umpires the players consider to be best (best, snail, if you insist) and worst. After all, the legitimate aim of criticism is to direct attention to excellence. The players' ratings of umpires were accompanied by brief comments "intended to be constructive." These notions appear to be valuable prescriptions for the cure of tarnished reputations.

Significantly, the more important qualities of a healthy umpire, according to the players, are attentiveness, effort and reaction. Judgment may be implied to a number of other terms (e.g., "consistency"), but attitude (i.e., hustle, control) impresses the players more.

It's a fact that managers and general managers rate umpires every year. Fortunately for all concerned, these ratings remain confidential, since simple mathematics precludes a manager's objectivity when measuring the caliber of an umpire.

If the manager loses a pennant or a higher position in the league standing by a game or few, and if he recalls an umpire's call or ruling "costing me that game" (that's the way managers talk, you know) then he can just as readily blame umpires for costing him his job when he loses it. The ratio of single games to a team's season schedule is less than proportion, if one is to faithfully accept a manager's umpire-rating sheet as gospel, even if you held Diogenes' lamp over a shoulder while he filled it out.

On the other hand, a player's statistics speak for themselves at contract time. They are public knowledge, and it is difficult to convince the boss

that, in 500 times at bat, a hitter's average has been dramatically affected by poor ball-strike calls. Similar analogies may be applied to pitchers, to out-safe calls and to concession sales. The umpire cannot take the rap for everyone's poor performance. A player can be both objective and comfortable at the same time.

And who else but the players sees the umpires going about their business on a regular basis? The third-base coaches? The trainers? The owners? The batboys?

In the Public Spotlight

What it simmers down to is simply this: Someone who performs in public cannot escape judgment of some sort by all who view the performance. So let the players' voices be heard. Let the fans discover what it actually takes to be a superior umpire. Let those fans discover who the fine ones are. Let the umpires on their winter circuit enlighten their audiences by providing more insights into the demands of umpiring and fewer jokes that demean the profession.

Let the players continually refine their instrument of evaluation, and let them sophisticate their attitude towards it. Let major league officials reappraise their system of umpire promotion and retention. And let the umpires open their eyes to what may be valid criticism and applicable advice.

Then, and only then, might fans cease to malign an essential and highly respectable baseball functionary. Then might fans appreciate the subtleties in the work done by these dedicated and responsible men. Then might the players' ratings exclude such ambiguous labels as "average." Then might umpiring excellence prevail.

And then, perhaps, will the board of directors of the Major League Umpires' Association choose not to ignore and disparage the players' ratings. Until then, hang tough, Joe Klein.



Harvey A. Dorfman, academic dean at Burr & Burton Seminary in Manchester, Vt., and a frequent writer on baseball, wrote this article for The New York Times. For 13 years, he has umpired college and high school baseball games and has been receiving ratings from coaches.

Maker' NHL Teams Move Early Divisional Leads

By Barton Kesse

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (UPI).—The league in scoring with the Vancouver Canucks, who defeated the New York Islanders 4-1 in the first game of the season, led the Vancouver Canucks to first place in Division

the season began, they led the weaker clubs. About six games, they called the surprising

a new divisional setup during the differences. Y Meehan of the Canucks to the 12 teams divisions that will be the playoffs. "Before, we on a weaker team, you could be out of it as, it could be very dis-

behind the Kings in three are the Detroit Red Wings. Phil Malarkey was that coach. Phil Malarkey had taken over as general manager, too. Smith should know. Last season he refused to accompany the team to Chicago for a game because he was so disgusted at the way the club was being run. The goalie was outstanding as he turned away rapid-fire shots Sunday night. Said Brad Park of the Rangers: "We outshot them, outplayed them, outskated them and they still won. They ought to have a limit on the size of goalies. Smith takes up the whole net."

"There's harmony on this team now," said Gary Smith, the goalie who stopped 33 Ranger shots. "We have a good defense this year, but more important, this is the first season the coach can get along with the general manager."

What Smith meant was that coach Phil Malarkey had taken over as general manager, too. Smith should know. Last season he refused to accompany the team to Chicago for a game because he was so disgusted at the way the club was being run.

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